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A SONG IN WINTER.

A robin sings on the leafless spray,
Hey ho, winter will go!
Sunlight shines on the desolate way,
And under my feet
I feel the heat
Of the world's heart that never is still,
Never is still,
Whatever may stay.

Life out of death, as day out of night,
Hey ho, winter will go!
In the dark hedge shall glimmer a light,
A delicate sheen
Of budding green,
Then, silent, the dawn of summer breaks,
As morning breaks,
O'er valley and height.

The tide ebbs out, and the tide flows back;
Hey ho, winter will go!
Though Heaven be screened by stormy rack,
It rains, and the blue
Comes laughing through;
And, cloudlike, winter goes from the earth,
Goes from the earth
That flowers in his track.

Sing, robin, sing on your leafless spray,
Hey ho, winter will go!
Sunlight and song shall shorten the way,
And under my feet
I feel the beat
Of the world's heart that never is still,
Never is still,
Whatever may stay.

—A. St. John Adcock.

THE MODERN PIANO.

I love to sit at my snide planner
And play Gregorian chants,
And have fine thoughts and dream of Hannah,
And cuss my cousins and aunts,
And e'en as I wallop the swelling chords
In minor or maybe major,
There comes the solace abstraction affords
To the overwrought old stager.

I murder a passage of Meyerbeer—
Some staves of his march from "The Prophet"—
I verge to Verdi for saccharine cheer—
From that to Strauss—and scoff it.
I drift to De Koven and wonder how
He manages so much to win,
With never an original thought in his brow—
And from that to "Lohengrin."

Ah, there's the wizard that won us all
With his harmonies shrewd and adroit,
And holds us in ecstacy and in thrall—
The Master of old Bayreuth!
But soul music not forever will do,
It racks the mind too sore;
So back I go, for a minute or two,
To some measures of rag-time lore.

Then Grieg creeps in with his subtleties,
And Handel and Mendelssohn,
All ever aglow with melodies—
A poem in every tone!
A snatch of Sousa, a bridge of Bach,
To cover the strenuous stream;
An Irish song and a sassenach
For variety and steam.

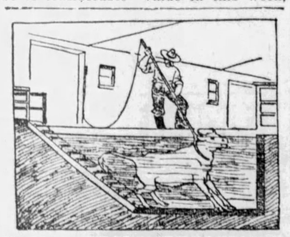
An Offenbach medley, a solemn strain
From some oratorio,
A polka, rattled with might and main,
A noble air of Gounod,
The terrible trio from "William Tell,"
A song of Ethelbert Nevin,
The "Tannhauser" march—and I play that well,
But it doesn't sound like Heaven.

So with these trifles my soul I soothe,
Whilst I mourn an absentee,
And the music, perchance, might be more smooth
If the absentee were with me.
But my heart goes out in the notes I produce,
And my neighbor swears like a tanner,
And no doubt wishes me at the deuce
As I smash on my snide planner.

—Chicago Inter Ocean.

METHOD OF TREATING ANIMALS

Since the discovery that the terrible "foot and mouth disease" has begun its ravages among the cattle of the New England states every means has been utilized to stamp out the plague and prevent it from spreading to other herds, the state and national departments of agriculture co-operating with the farmers to this end. It is not improbable that the apparatus here illustrated may be of considerable value in this work,



having been designed especially for the purpose of freeing animals of parasites. As will be seen, the idea is to immerse the animal in a bath, thus subjecting whatever parasitic growths which may have found lodgment to the action of the liquid. This of itself would destroy many of the germs, but the inventor goes further in his work and applies the current of electricity to complete the treatment by destroying any parasites which have survived the bath. The liquid preferably used is a weak solution of acetic acid, as this will add to the conductivity of the bath, so that a weak current or one of low voltage may be sufficient to kill the germs without injury to the animal. In applying the treatment the animal is first driven into the bath, in which one pole of the battery is placed. A metallic yoke or fork is then placed over the neck, with a wire leading from the end of the fork back to the battery to receive the return current, the animal's head being forced under the surface of the liquid for an instant to allow the current to act on all parts of the skin.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

Here's to the girl who loves me,
And here's to the many who don't,
Here's to the girl who accepts me,
And here's to the many who won't.

—St. Louis Star.

Every hour comes with some little faget of God's will fastened upon its back.—Faber.

"Good gracious, Henry!" exclaimed the wife of the absent-minded man, "why are you eating that dog biscuit?" "Dog biscuit!" replied the absent-minded man, "I thought it was some new breakfast food that we hadn't tried."—Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. Bruce—Really, Mr. Hamilton's acting is the greatest I ever saw.
Mrs. Scott—It's good in its way, but you should see my Johnny when he is simulating a stay-away-from-school headache!—Boston Transcript.

There never were in the world two opinions alike, no more than two hairs or two grains; the most universal quality is diversity.—Montaigne.

"President Roosevelt referred to me in his last speech."
"Aw, go on!"
"Sure. He said dere wus eighty million people in his country, an' I guess I'm one of 'em."—St. Louis Star.

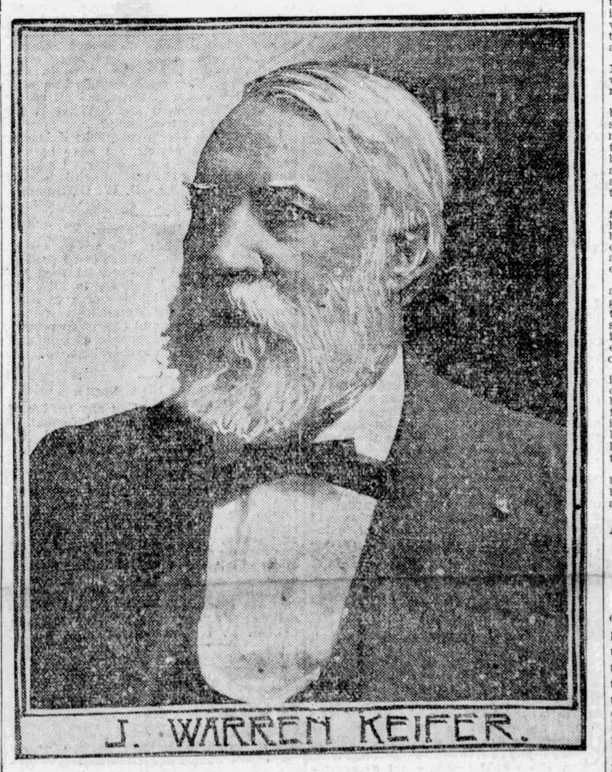
The Desired Effect.

"I see," said the superstitious man, "that they're providing for 13-inch guns on the new cruisers."
"Well?"
"Well, they ought to know that that's unlucky."
"They expect them to be unlucky to any thing that gets in front of them."—Philadelphia Press.

Joseph Warren Keifer.

A history of any great crisis in the life of a nation, or of any great war, can not be written immediately. There must be time to let the passions and animosities engendered thereby measurably subside, and the nation become occupied with other and new questions, before it is possible to view events in true historical perspective. The coming Independence day will mark the lapse of forty years since the battle of Gettysburg, on which bloody field was marked the high tide of the great rebellion in the United States; from that point the Southern cause was a losing one, and in less than two years thereafter the surrender at Appomattox ended the civil war, and opened a new era.

The intervening period has placed the long struggle between freedom and slavery, which culminated in that tremendous appeal to arms as the last arbitrament between the opposing moral and social forces, far enough in the past for its history to be written judicially and fairly. And the patriotic alacrity with which the ex-Confederates and their sons in the South responded to the call to arms in 1898 to free Cuba, demonstrates their patriotic devotion to the new Union, freed from the blot of human slavery. As Gen. J. Warren Keifer says, in his book, Slavery and Four Years of War, "it was worth the cost of the (Spanish) war, to demonstrate the patriotism of the whole people, and their readiness to unite under one flag to fight in a common cause."



The work mentioned above, in two quarto volumes, with a total of 676 pages, is the first history of the mighty struggle to curb the aggressions of the slave power in the United States which presents the facts in the true historical perspective, and without being wholly one-sided, with which the writer is acquainted. The opening 154 pages of the first volume are devoted to a clear historical review of the great battle for human rights, from the introduction of slavery into the American colonies until the firing upon Fort Sumter in 1861, inaugurating the conflict between the states. True, it is written from the standpoint of an opponent of slavery; but that will be the historic viewpoint of all coming writers whose works will become the standards of the future.

At first glance, it might seem that General Keifer might better have separated the work, placing the history of the anti-slavery struggle in a distinct volume, and making the account of his personal participation in the civil and Spanish wars in another. But when one reads the two volumes, he sees that the organic unity would have been destroyed had that course been followed. For the narrative of his own share in the civil conflict is really subordinate to the portion before mentioned, to the narration of the political events occurring upon the firing on Sumter, the several attempts to negotiate a peace before the final collapse of the Confederacy, and to various other portions most valuable for the student of American political history. The keynote of the work is in the truthful statement in the preface that "the story of slavery and its abolition in the United States is the most tragic one in the world's annals. The Confederate States of America is the only government ever attempted to be formed avowedly to perpetuate human slavery. A history of the rebellion without that of slavery is but a recital of brave deeds without reference to the motive which prompted their performance."

It is a work which any American of the present generation can read with profit. The political history embodied therein is probably the best yet written, while the narration of the campaigns in which the author served is supplemented by compendious statements of the general movements of the armies of the Union, giving the reader a clear view of the whole mighty struggle for the preservation of the Union against a cause whose object was to divide it into two separate and distinct nationalities.

Joseph Warren Keifer may fairly say, as did Secretary Hay at the banquet of the Ohio Society of New York recently, that he is "just an American." The ancestral strains commingled in his veins are German, English, Dutch and Welsh. His name is of German origin, for his paternal grandfather, George Keifer, was born in Germany in 1728. He emigrated to America about 1750, to avoid religious intolerance, he being a Protestant. He became a subject of Great Britain, under an act of parliament enacted during the reign of King George II, which provided for the naturalization of "foreign Protestants." But he maintained his allegiance to the British crown only until 1776, when he became a Revolutionary patriot. His son, Joseph, in 1812, emigrated to Ohio, then almost a wilderness, and settled on a farm near Springfield, where the general was born in 1836, and named Joseph Warren, in memory of the patriot general who was killed at Bunker Hill. The elder Keifer was prompted to emigrate because of his detestation of slavery, and he founded a new home in a section wherein, thanks to the ordinance of 1787, slavery could never come.

The young Keifer worked on the paternal farm and obtained the fundamentals of his education in the district school. An accident which lamed his left foot and compelled him to use crutches for two years of his boyhood, led him to decide to become a lawyer. Admitted to the bar in 1858, he visited several cities in search of a location to open an office. He says: "I visited Toledo; it was then muddy, ragged, unhealthy and unpromising. Chicago was then next looked over. It was likewise apparently without promise. The streets were almost impassable with mire. The sidewalks were seldom continuously level for a square. The first floors of some buildings were six to ten feet above those of others beside them. So walking on the sidewalks was an almost constant going up and down steps. There was then no promise of its almost magic future."

Finally he decided to begin his career in Springfield. Three years later the civil was opened, and five days after Lincoln's first call for troops he was in Camp Jackson, Columbus, a volunteer in the ranks. On April 27, 1861, he was commissioned major in the Third Ohio Infantry. His service covered four years and two months, and he served and fought in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, West Virginia, Maryland, and other states. He was wounded four times—thrice slightly, and once severely, in the battle of the Wilderness. He left the volunteer service, which he had entered as a private, a brevet major general of volunteers.

Returning to his Springfield home, he resumed his law practice, in which he is still engaged, though there have been several interruptions. He served in the Ohio senate, and four terms as a representative in Congress—from 1877 to 1885. In the Forty-seventh Congress he was speaker of the House, but the next House being Democratic, Mr. Carlisle succeeded him.

At the beginning of the Spanish war, President McKinley commissioned him a major general of volunteers, and he was placed in command of the Seventh Army Corps. General Keifer marched his men into Havana on the day the Spanish evacuated it, January 1, 1899. He was mustered out of service on May 12, and as he says in his book, thus ended his military service "forever."

The portrait given above is from a recent photograph, made expressly for The Blade. General Keifer is, as the picture shows, a large, well-nourished man, splendid in physique, and bids fair to live the fourscore years which the generation of Keifers preceding him all achieved. He is a typical American, and as citizen, soldier and statesman has done his duty with honor to himself and with credit to his state and country.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

MODERN ASTRONOMY.

The leading problems of what may be called "terrestrial astronomy" are, at present, a more accurate determination of the earth's form and density, and of the irregularities of its rotation. The former is not neglected; but just now special importance attaches to study of the slight "wabbling" of the earth's axis, and the strongly suspected variations in the length of the day. These phenomena lie at the very boundary of possible observation. The greatest departure of the pole from its mean position, since its "wabble" was first detected, fourteen years ago, has been less than forty feet. It is studied only indirectly, through the infinitesimal changes in the latitudes of different observations. But the motion, slight as it is, is now beyond question; and the investigations of Dr. Chandler have shown that, although apparently extremely irregular, it is, in the main, really governed by law, and amenable to calculation. The theory, however, is still imperfect, and in order to obtain the necessary data a chain of astronomical stations encircling the earth has been established by different governments. There are six of the stations, all on or near the parallel of 39 degrees 10 minutes latitude, where continuous observations of the latitude are to be kept up for at least fourteen years.—Success.

Explained.

Mrs. Chugwater—I wonder what this word "foyer" means—if that's the way you pronounce it. I know it has something to do with theatres, but that's all I do know.
Mr. Chugwater—A foyer is an admirer of Eddie Foy, of course. Why don't you sometimes use your brains a little?—Chicago Tribune.

BEARS GOT TOO SOCIABLE

Now Forbidden to Feed Them in the Yellowstone Park.

Uncle Sam has a new and curious worry now. It is to prevent persons from going around and petting his big wild bears in the woods and feeding them with goodies.

Funny as this is, it is true. So true is it that the officers who have charge of the Yellowstone National Park, which is where all this is happening, have found themselves compelled to post notices which read thus:

o.....o
: The feeding of, interfering with, or :
: molestation of the bear or any :
: other wild animal in the park is :
: absolutely prohibited. :
o.....o

This sign was put up because the bears had become altogether too impudent, owing to the bad habits into which they had fallen as a result of being pampered.

Thus it happened many times last year that big bears frightened new visitors almost into convulsions by ambling cheerfully into their camps. Sometimes they would follow strangers for miles, and the poor strangers would race away, yelling, thinking all the time that they were saving their lives from wild beasts, while the wild beasts loped along behind them, intent on getting nothing more bloody than a biscuit or a piece of sugar.

It was not long before the folk in the National Park realized that the beasts were a great deal better off while they remained in a perfectly wild state.

And then it was found that the human beings in the park would be better off still, for big black and brown bears, and now and then a grizzly, having acquired a taste for white man's food, began to break into the camps and even the hotels at night to steal hams, bread, cake, and anything else that was particularly tempting.

The very animals that became the most friendly were the ones that did the most harm. There were three especially—two black bears and one brown bear—that became so familiar and loving that they acted as if they were paying board at one of the hotels.

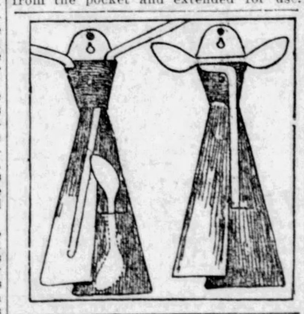
They would hang around the kitchen and the rear veranda and run after the guests, begging for something nice to eat till they had made nuisances of themselves. At last, after they had smashed into a hotel pantry and frightened women and children almost to death, the officials were forced to shoot them.

Now the superintendent of the park has issued a warning. He announces that any one who feeds or pets the wild bears will be punished. He says that they are perfectly harmless as long as they are kept in a perfectly wild state and left alone, but when persons trifle with them they lose all fear of human beings and proceed to do much damage to property.

And every now and then they hurt somebody who thinks that, because they have become familiar, they are not dangerous any more.—New York Sun.

A NECKTIE OF NOVEL CONSTRUCTION

Since the introduction of the turndown collar much inconvenience has been experienced by the wearer of the made-up tie, as it is next to impossible to slide the band of the tie between the folds of the collar, and only the invention of the tie with the spring clasp to engage the collar button and hold the tie in place has permitted the retention of the ready-made tie. Now that the standing collar is becoming popular again the young man must make another addition to his wardrobe, as the spring clasp will not answer his purpose with this style of neck linen. In the accompanying drawing we present an arrangement which will help the youth out of the dilemma and enable him to wear one tie with either style of collar. As will be seen, there is a pocket in the back of one of the tie ends, designed for the storage of the wing member or cloth band. When the tie is to be worn with a standing collar the flap at the rear of the knot is unclasped to permit the removal of the wing member, and the band is withdrawn from the pocket and extended for use.



To utilize the tie with a turn-over collar the wing member is inserted beneath the flap and buttoned in place, the flap having an opening shaped similar to a keyhole slot for securing it to the collar button. The same arrangement of band and end can be readily adapted to the bow as to the four-in-hand.

RAILWAY MOTOR CARS.

The petrol motor cars shortly to be introduced on the Northeastern railway system are at present in course of construction. They will be 53 feet long and stand 13 feet high from the ground, and will practically be tramcars placed on the normal frame of the ordinary carriage, with two four-wheel bogies. At one end of the car will be the petrol engine, which will drive two dynamos for generating the electric power. The cars, which will have a speed of thirty miles an hour, will be introduced on the small section between East and West Hartlepool in the first instance, and may subsequently be used on other branch systems where quick speeds are necessary. The engine will carry thirty gallons of petrol, and will run five hours without replenishing. There will be a ten minute service between the Hartlepools.—London Telegraph.

Dog's Long Journey.

Last week McClellan McCord, of Altoona accompanied by his son, went to Lewistown by train to enjoy a rabbit hunt. With them they took what they had been led to believe was a first class rabbit dog, but as soon as the chain was removed from his neck he took to his heels in the direction of Altoona. Father and son finished the day's hunt with normal success, returning home at night with little hopes of ever seeing the dog again. Two days later he walked in and took his accustomed place beneath the kitchen stove. The distance from Lewistown to Altoona is seventy-one miles.—Tyrone Times.

A Safe Offer.

"What's the price of cheese?"
"Fifteen cents per pound."
"But the fellow opposite sells it for ten."
"Then go there and buy it."
"But he hasn't got any."
"Well, then, the kind of cheese I haven't got you can have at ten cents a pound also."—Vikingen.

Involved.

"Doctor, if your patients are as well as you are, you are very bad."—Flagende Blaetter.

Authorized Translation from the Norwegian by GERTRUDE HUGHES BRÆKSTAD.

The Black Tortoise

—By—
FREDRIK VILLER.

Copyright, 1902.

CHAPTER V.

AT THE POLICE STATION.

The next morning at eleven o'clock I stood in the police superintendent's office; he had told me to be there at that hour.

I had, for some weeks, figured as chief of the detective department, during my superior's holiday. The latter was applying for a position in another department, and I had had the chief superintendent's assurance that I would be appointed in his place. "I have already spoken to the Minister of the Interior about it, and you can consider the matter as good as settled," were the words with which my superior officer, some days before, had concluded a conversation which had given me great satisfaction. It was soon after I had been fortunate enough in clearing up the celebrated Bjornerud case, and in getting the murderer arrested.

My chief had always been very friendly to me, and treated me, especially of late, almost as a comrade; that is to say, as far as his old-fashioned, dignified and solemn manners would allow of it.

He shook me by the hand as soon as I came in, and said:—

"Good morning, take a seat." He beckoned to a constable, standing stiffly in a corner, who then pushed a large armchair toward me. "You can go into the anteroom for the present, Strukstad; I have something to talk over with Mr. Monk.

"You are a lucky fellow, Monk, to have got another interesting affair in hand. I mean the diamond robbery at old Frick's, in Drammen Road. If I know you rightly, you have already made up your mind about the case. From what I have heard you are a friend of the family. Indeed, if I am not very much mistaken, it is not only the diamond which attracts you to the house."

I must confess I was much surprised that my chief should know a secret which I, like all other people in love, believed to be well guarded.

Naturally, I did not enter upon that part of the story, neither did my superior expect it; but I began, as shortly and briefly as possible, to explain to him a little about the sate of affairs in the house, and among the occupants.

I afterward gave him an account of the previous day's events.

"As you may know, sir, there was a guest at the house yesterday at dinner. It was old Jurgens, the lawyer; you know him, his collection and his mania for collecting! I have heard that his relations are trying to prove that he is incapable of looking after his own affairs. He is getting imbecile from old age, and is squandering his large fortune by buying up all the world's curios.

"But he is still sharp enough not to let any one pawn off any trash upon him; but if there is an object of real value, one way or another, then he will pay the largest sums without blinking.

"He dined with old Frick. He came, of course, only to see his collection, and he nearly worried the life out of Frick with his importunate requests to be allowed to buy this and that.

"The party at dinner consisted of Jurgens, Frick, Miss Frick and Mr. Howell. Young Frick had gone away two days before. There were in the house, besides, the cook, the housmaid, and the gardener. The coachman was on a visit to his family at Moss. I have already telephoned to the police there and ascertained that he reached there in the morning and left by the evening train at eight o'clock.

"Miss Frick's maid, Evelina, was also away during the afternoon; she had got permission to go home to her mother, who was ill.

"After dinner they all went into the museum, as the people of the house call the building which I told you about some time ago—the one which Mr. Frick, upon my advice, had erected out in the garden between the main building and the Drammen Road.

"When they have guests at Villa Ballarat, it is often the custom to serve the coffee in the museum, especially when the guests wish to see the curiosities.

"Jurgens, the lawyer, had then for the twentieth time asked to see the black tortoise, and was persistently pressing Frick to sell it him.

"I will pay £500 cash for it!" shouted the old man.

"In the first place it is worth four times as much, my dear Jurgens," old Frick had replied, 'and besides, I wouldn't sell it at any price.'

"Jurgens then had relinquished all hopes of obtaining the diamond; but he continued asking to be allowed to buy some of the other curiosities. He was especially struck with a little elephant carved in ivory with a clock in its forehead. The clock-works lie in the animal's body, and the trunk acts as the pendulum. The swinging backward and forward of the trunk has a most comical effect.

"He had no better success with the elephant than he had had with the tortoise; and it was rather a relief to the family when the tiresome old man was taken away by his servant. You know he has some difficulty in walking, and has to be carried about in a wheeled chair, pushed by his servant.

"Frick said good-by to Mr. Jurgens, and was just going to lock the cases, after having put everything in its place, when a cry was heard outside.

"The clumsy servant, who had apparently been drinking, had nearly upset the old man on to one of the flower beds.

"All rushed out from the museum into the garden.

"After having got Mr. Jurgens righted again, and safely outside the gate, they all went into the house. Thus it came about that old Frick forgot to lock both the cupboard with the iron shutters and the door to the museum.

"It was then exactly 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

"Old Frick went up to his room and took his after-dinner nap. Miss Sigrid went out for a walk; she had been suffering from headache the whole day.

"At 6 o'clock they met again; she had been back a quarter of an hour, and awaited her uncle with afternoon tea in the sitting-room.

"The two sat together till 7 o'clock, drank tea, and went through Sigrid's household accounts.

"At 7 the young girl went again for a little walk, as her headache was no better.

"When Frick had seen her to the gate, he suddenly remembered that the door of the museum was not locked, and then he made the discovery that the diamond was gone.

"The gate-keeper Iverson had spent the time between 5 and half-past 7 in the little lodge; he had been busy with some carpentering, and stood at the windows, which looked out on the gate and the road.

"I asked him if any one had passed in or out during that time. The key to the gate hung in the room where he was working, and he had himself let every one in and out.

"Yes, first there was Miss Sigrid, who went out at 5 and came home in about half an hour or three-quarters.

"About 7 o'clock Mr. Howell went out; he had a gun and game-bag, and took a four-wheeler which was passing at the time.

"Soon after, Miss Sigrid again went out, accompanied to the door by Mr. Frick.

"The cook and the housemaid had been in the kitchen or their bedroom the whole time.'

"I must say yours is a model of a preliminary report, Mr. Monk; you seem to have got it all by heart, and not even to have made any notes."

"I believe I have a special talent in that respect, sir. I only get confused, if I take down anything except what is absolutely necessary. I can see it much clearer when I've got it in my head."

"Yes, oh yes, each one has his own method! It is at any rate a very useful talent for a detective. But tell me one thing; how can you be so sure that the different times you mention are correct? It is not always that the people in a house are so exact in regard to time."

"As it happens, my statements have been confirmed on that point. Old Frick has a remarkably good pocket chronometer, and he takes a pride in always keeping it correct to the minute.

"Just before Jurgens left, a remark was made how correctly the little watch in the elephant's head kept time. It stands on a shelf just over the cupboard where the diamond had its place. Although it had not been regulated for a long while, it showed the right time to a minute; which was verified by comparing it with the chronometer.

"And thus we have a safe starting-point: the time was five minutes past 5.

"Then Mr. Frick takes his afternoon tea precisely at 6 each day. The servants have got into the habit of being most exact in that respect, as the old man is very particular.

"Finally, Iverson looked at the clock when Mr. Howell left, to see if he would be in time for the train. Mr. Howell had made the remark as he was passing out that the time was ten minutes to 7, which agreed exactly with Iverson's watch.

"As you see, the different times which I have mentioned cannot be far wrong—not more than a minute or two."

"Yes, I see that. I supose your inquiries at the pawnbrokers' and jewelers' have been so far without result?"

"Yes; up till now they have led to no result, and I think they never will."

The superintendent nodded. Neither of us said as much, but we were both agreed that the thief who could steal an article like the tortoise, which would be so difficult to dispose of, whilst he had plenty of other salable articles to select from, must have his special reasons, and would not have rushed to his own destruction by trying to dispose of the stolen jewel to a pawnbroker.

"Of course I know," said the superintendent, cheerily, "that you haven't by a long way finished with your investigations. But it would really be interesting to make a few guesses as to who could have taken the diamond. Who can have taken it, do you think?"

I saw that my august superior wanted to discuss the case; and I could not refuse, although I had no mind for it at this stage of the inquiry.

"As far as I can see," I answered, "there are only five persons who could have taken the diamond; the gardener Iverson, Mr. Howell, the maid Evelina, the cook or the chambermaid. All these people had the entry to the garden between five and half-past seven, and also into the museum."

"You forget two people, Mr. Monk."

I stared at him.

"You forget old Frick and Miss Frick."

The superintendent smiled, and I tried also, but it was a sorry attempt, and a most unpleasant feeling crept over me.

The superintendent evidently took notice of this.

"Yes, I speak, of course, from quite a theoretical standpoint. It is part of a policeman's A B C that he must suspect every one as long as the guilty party is not discovered."

"Not every one, sir!" I felt I spoke with an earnestness which was not in harmony with the situation, or with the genial tone of my superior; but I could not get rid of the unpleasant feeling which the mentioning of Sigrid's name had caused me.

"Perhaps you are right, Mr. Monk; in any case, this will not prove the opposite. But tell me, what is really your opinion of Mr. Howell?"

It was obvious that the superintendent wanted to get away as quickly as possible from the subject, which I had been foolish enough to discuss in rather a disagreeable manner, and I felt not a little ashamed of my want of tact.

"It is only right, sir, that you should direct my attention to him. From five o'clock till ten minutes to seven he had the opportunity of taking possession of the diamond and getting away with it from the house. There would be no risk for him to enter the museum; if any of the servants had seen him do it, it would have attracted no attention; he is just like a member of the Frick family.

"That is one side of the case, the other side is that Mr. Howell in every respect gives the impression of being a gentleman, that he is tied by the bond of friendship to the Frick family, and finally that pecuniarily he is so situated that he need not steal either diamonds or anything else."

"Are you sure of this?"

"Yes; I go by what he and old Frick have said; besides, at half-past nine this morning, I called at Wendel, the banker. I myself recommended this highly respected firm to Mr. Howell, and I asked the chief quite confidentially, how Mr. Howell's account stood.

"He informed me that the latter at the present moment had from three to four hundred pounds standing to his account. It was the remainder of a sum of money he had brought with him in cash and deposited with the banker; besides which, instructions had been received from Messrs. Hambeo and Son, the London bankers, to open an account for Mr. Howell to the amount of two thousand pounds."

"Well, I should be glad if I had such an account at the bank! It does not seem probable that the Englishman should have taken the diamond. By the bye, Mr. Monk, I must not detain you any longer; go on with the matter as you yourself think best; you have, of course, not had much time for inquiries, and I ought, perhaps, not to have been so inquisitive at such an early stage of the investigations, but you must rather look upon our conversation as a kind of refreshment, which I take between the dustbins and the demonstration in the theatre. Well, good luck to you, and let me hear from you as soon as you have anything of interest to report."

The superintendent shook me by the hand.

"Strukstad, let the manager of the theatre come in," he said resignedly, as I went out at the back door.

Later in the day a letter was handed me from the superintendent, marked "Private," which read as follows:

Dear Mr. Monk.—I have not been able to dismiss old Frick's diamond from my mind. Couldn't it have been lost in quite an ordinary way; fallen on the floor, put on a wrong shelf, or in some such way got astray?

One might also imagine that some one for fun had hidden it, to play old Frick a trick.

I confess it is not likely, but it is still more unlikely that any one should have stolen it—the most unsalable article of all the valuables which you say lay in that cupboard.

I ask you to take this into consideration, and apply the greatest caution in your investigations.

The disappearance of the diamond will soon be the general talk of the town.

It is of the greatest importance that the police should not make fools of themselves. That is to say, they must not let themselves be deceived by people's extraordinary stupidity.

I know your good sense, and in all probability these lines are superfluous. Yours, etc.

CHAPTER VI.

A MORNING VISIT.

I did not forget the superintendent's good advice. Immediately after the disappearance of the diamond I searched the whole of Villa Ballarat most carefully.

The servants behaved with exemplary resignation, and offered to open all their trunks. I even took the liberty of searching Mr. Howell's rooms. All his drawers and trunks were open, but contained nothing of interest. My investigations also made it clear that this gentleman had proceeded direct to the station on the day the diamond disappeared, and from there took the train to Elverum.

I don't know how it was, but I always had a misgiving that this young Englishman might have had something to do with the disappearance of the diamond. This, perhaps, was the reason that made me feel, more acutely than ever, that not one of us really knew the young man, in spite of his having been several months in Villa Ballarat. His manners were free and open; but—one did not learn to know him.

I soon placed Iverson, the gardener, the cook, and the housemaid hors de concours. Iverson had for many years shown himself to be a most respectable and reliable person. He was a bachelor, had a nice little sum in the bank, and it was easy to find out about his antecedents. He was the son of well-to-do peasants in Smaalenene, and when quite young had gone into the non-commissioned officers' school and followed a military career, until he entered Frick's service. He had always borne a most irreproachable character.

Last of all, we now come to the lady's maid, Evelina; and should you have a suspicion that she is likely to play an important part in the lamentable events which now followed, one upon the other, you will not be far wrong.

From the first, or, more correctly, from the second day I entered old Frick's house, this young girl had struck me as being strange. There was something mysterious about her, perhaps on account of her reserved and even sulky manners.

Sigrid also considered her unusually silent, more so by nature than most young girls are. She thought that she was a girl of strong character, and liked her, in spite of her reticent ways.

During the latter days she had been still more reserved than before, and had not given one the impression of being in good health, although there was little change noticeable in her appearance on account of her naturally pale complexion.

The afternoon of the disappearance of the diamond, Evelina had spent in the following manner (her explanation tallied exactly with that of others): She had, soon after dinner, when the family had retired to the museum, served the coffee there. When that was finished she had left Villa Ballarat to visit her sick mother, just before the time Jurgens had left the house. At six o'clock she had returned to the villa again to fetch something she had forgotten, and had, at the same time, put on another dress on account of a change in the weather; but she had been scarcely half an hour in the house.

It struck me as strange that Evelina had suddenly become more lively than I had ever seen her, and Sigrid also thought that she looked better and more cheerful since the day when the diamond disappeared.

As regards Evelina's mother, Madame Reiersen, I found out that she made her living by washing and ironing, and by letting a couple of her rooms; but it was said that she was fond of drink, and that her principal income evidently consisted in what her daughter allowed her. Miss Frick's generosity no doubt enabled Evelina to give her mother considerable help.

Madame Reiersen's specialty lay in talking of times gone by, when Reiersen was alive and was a well-to-do turner in Gronland; "she, too, had had her own house and a horse and trap."

As you see, I had not gained much by my investigations, but my opinion regarding the loss of the diamond had, however, begun to take shape, which made it desirable that I should make Madame Reiersen's acquaintance.

* * * * * * *

At half-past nine the next morning, when the May sun was shining warmly, a gentleman entered the courtyard of 44 Russelok street.

The gentleman was not very elegantly dressed; his coat was somewhat shabby, and his trouser-bottoms a little the worse for wear, but still he might pass as quite a respectable person; for instance, as a poor theological student of middle age.

What, at last, that my appearance was something like this, for this was the role I intended to play.

In the courtyard a woman was standing rinsing clothes under a pump. I asked for Madame Reiersen, and learned that she was living in the fourth story on the right-hand side of the staircase.

"I mean the woman who takes in washing."

"Well, I don't think there's much washing done, but there's only one Madame Reiersen in this house at any rate," was the surly answer.

"I think you're right about the washing. In any case, the clothes I last got home were only half washed," I remarked.

My depreciatory remark about her neighbor's work evidently appealed to the woman; she deigned to let go the wet clothes she had in her hand and turned around to me.

"Ah, indeed! Really! So she has been washing for you, has she, and you don't like her washing? Well, you're not the first as says that. It's a shame that such a drunken wretch should take the bread out of other people's mouths and live in grand style and enjoy herself."

"Well, I, for my part, have been thinking of giving her up as my washerwoman."

"Ha! ha! you give her up?" said the worthy woman, with a scornful laugh. "A lot she'll care for that! As long as she's got that fine daughter of hers in service at old Frick's in the Drammen road, she can live in grand style, and enjoy herself without washing a rag. But I should say it'll all come to a terrible end some day; when people begin to run after them actors I wouldn't give you a thank you for 'em!"

And with that our short but pleasant conversation ended.

I tried to find out a little more about the actor who had been suddenly introduced upon the scene, but I was sharply sent about my business by the woman, who 'did not go about telling tales, let alone to strangers."

There was nothing more to be done, so I mounted up to the fourth story.

On a door with glass panes were fastened two visiting cards. I read: Ludwig Frederiksen, actor: Tho. Herstad, medical student.

To the left I found an ordinary kitchen door. As I knocked at this a stout women appeared. Madame Reiersen was clad in what I would call a simple morning toilet. I can hardly describe the various articles of her dress; all of them, however, appeared to be too tight-fitting for her buxom figure, and to have seen better days.

I lifted my large, broad-brimmed, low-crowned clerical hat to her, and then explained that the object of my visit was to ask madame to do some washing for me.

She seemed greatly surprised that anyone, unsolicited, should intrust his clothes to her to wash, and asked, rather suspiciously, who had recommended her.

"Perhaps we might go inside," said I. "I would like to sit down a little. I'm not quite well, and the stairs trouble me."

She mumbled something about she didn't mind," and showed me through the kitchen into a disorderly room. This served as her parlor and her bedroom.

I sat down heavily and laid my hand on my heart.

She didn't seem, however, to be troubled with any sympathetic feelings, for I heard her mumble something about, "Why do folks climb stairs when they can't manage 'em"

"But who has shown you up to me, then," she continued.

I could see it would be difficult for me, if not impossible, to get into conversation with this unpleasant woman, as she apparently had not yet had her "morning dron," and was, therefore, not amenable to any friendly approach.

I decided to come to the point at once.

"Miss Frick has recommended me to come to you, as I wanted a good washerwoman—Miss Frick, who lives in Drammen road."

The woman sat herself down in a chair right opposite me, and looked rather astonished.

"Do you go to the Fricks? You? was the unflattering answer, as she critically surveyed me.

I regretted the plain attire, which I had thought would be suitable for my supposed errand; but there was no help for that now; I had to get along as best I could.

"I am studying for the church," I said with dignity, "and I am secretary to the women's mission, and we generally have the committee meetings at Miss Frick's."

"Oh, indeed! Really!" Suddenly there was a gleam in the woman's eyes. She had evidently got an idea into her head, because from that moment her manner was affable and insinuating.

"Oh, indeed! Now really! So you are going to be a parson? That was what our eldest son was also to be. Reiersen wanted him to become a doctor, but I swore that he should become a parson. Well, I suppose you meet a lot of grand ladies there, then! Have you seen my daughter at Miss Frick's?"

"What, your daughter?"

"Oh, well; that's no matter;" she evidently did not find it very opportune to say anything about her daughter, since I myself didn't appear to know her position in Frick's house. "But as you go to old Frick's, you have, of course, heard summat of his big diamond which he has lost."

I knew, of course, that the town had already begun to talk of the diamond affair, but it came quite unexpectedly upon me to hear this woman talking of it. Did she want to know what suspicions they had at Frick's house? Did she know anything about it? Had she her own suspicions, or was it only curiosity?

"Yes, fortunately, they have got hold of the thief."

"No! now you don't say so!"

Just at this interesting point of the conversation we heard the kitchen door open.

Madame Reiersen left me, and quickly disappeared.

Then began a lively conversation in almost a whisper, but the door was rickety and my hearing sharp; it was Madame Reiersen's voice and another woman's voice. I recognized it; it was her daughter's.

"—Not home?—not come home yet, do you say?—been out the whole night—"

I heard the mother mumble something, that "he" must soon come home.

"And he has not even left any message? He promised that I should meet him at ten o'clock today.—A strange gentleman, do you say, whom Miss Frick has recommended to come to you—?"

The mother must have spoken of my presence, but the daughter seemed to have a legitimate suspicion about the recommendation from Miss Frick. Perhaps she was inquisitive, and wanted to see the phenomenon who came to Madame Reiersen with his washing; for the door immediately opened, and I stood face to face with Evelina, the lady's maid.

She stood there, tall and erect, pretty and tastefully dressed as usual. When she recognized me, her pale face became still paler, and it seemed to me she tottered a little. She only pressed her thin lips together and looked calmly at me.

"Are you here? I did not know the police were here." She looked at my garb and smiled at little scornfully.

At these words, Madame Reiersen forced herself past her daughter and surveyed me angrily.

"Police, do you say? Does he belong to the police? Well, I might have guessed it, since he sneaked in here and began to talk of the stolen diamond and suchlike.

"You forgot, Madame Reiersen," said I, "that it was you who began to talk to me of the robbery at Mr. Frick's."

Was I mistaken, or was it really so? It seemed to me that the young girl's look was directed for a second or two at the mother with great displeasure.

"Well, if it was I who began the talk, it must have been because you fooled me on to do it." said Madame Reiersen, jumping up from her chair; "else why did you come here? Perhaps you fancy we have stolen Frick's diamond! Be so kind as to look for yourself, and see if it is to be found in my house."

The worthy dame began to pull out her chest of drawers, and to open her cupboards, while her tongue went on with startling rapidity.

"I hadn't thought of making any inves-

tigations in your house, my dear madam," said I, trying to pacify her; "I came really to find out a little about your lodger, the actor, Frederiksen."

This time the daughter's self-control did not serve her; for some second her face was overspread with a deep flush, and she went away and looked out of the window.

"Frederiksen is old enough to answer for himself," said Mrs. Reierson, curtly. "He is not at home now, and I don't know when he is likely to be."

As I had nothing further to do there, I took my hat, nodded to the woman, and left without ceremony. The young girl still stood at the window, and did not turn round when I went out. Either she did not notice it, or she did not wish to show her face.

When I had descended to the next floor, I heard the sound of heavy steps coming up. First of all a rumpled silk hat appeared on the stairs, afterward a pale, dissipated-looking face, with clean-shaven cheeks, luxuriant curly hair under the brim of the hat, a black frock coat of faultless cut but with spotted silk revers, light trousers somewhat frayed at the bottoms, and cracked patent-leather shoes with large bows. The apparition stared at me stupidly and disappeared through the door leading to his apartments. It was Ludwig Frederiksen, who had little or no reputation as an actor, but was well known as a Don Juan, now somewhat on the decline, but worshipped, nevertheless, by some of the fair sex.

He possessed the happy gift of being able to easily forget unpleasantness, for at this moment he evidently did not recognize me, while less than a month before we had had not a very pleasant conversation at my office.

The cause of this conversation was a respectful application from the artist for a loan of some thousand of kroners, directed to one of the merchants of the town. This document the merchant in question found best to deliver into the hands of the police, although the bewitching artist had offered to deposit, as security, several pink and perfumed notes from the merchant's own daughter to the owner of the curly locks.

"We shall probably have another interesting conversation," I thought, as my eyes followed the form of the artist as he mounted upward and disappeared; "but not now."

The fact was that in the course of the last half hour, certain ideas, which earlier had begun to dawn in my mind, now assumed a more solid form, and fitted together, so that they formed a chain.

I thought I had hold of one end of the chain, and I was determined to fumble my way to the other end; or perhaps it would be better with a resolute pull to try and grasp it without fumbling at all.

The chain had, however, begun to link itself in this way, and when I left Mrs. Reierson's parlor, I felt convinced that Evelina knew something about the diamond, and very likely her mother also.

As I had passed through the little kitchen my elbow knocked against a dirty coffee-service which stood there--a pot and two cups with dried-up grounds at the bottom. This accident was sufficient to set going a train of thoughts which, no doubt, had already been unconsciously developing in my mind; but which would never have been started into active life if Mrs. Reierson's objectionable coffee-cups had not been standing there.

They brought to my mind an expression in Evelina's explanation the other day:—

"I went home to my mother as soon as I had served the coffee in the museum."

She had served the coffee in the museum; she had seen that the diamond had been shown about; had seen Jurgens' imbecile greediness to become possessed of it; she had heard him bid ten thousand kroners for it! Later on she had passed the museum, when all were gone, and seeing the door standing open, knew she had only to stretch out her hand to become possessed of a large sum of money.

Perhaps she had some use or another for the latter, of which I, as yet, had no certain knowledge—but of which I had a suspicion.

If this train of thought was correct, then Mr. Jurgens had now the diamond in his possession.

The improbability that this worthy old man should have become the receiver of stolen goods did not concern me. I knew that the mania for collecting sweeps away all moral considerations like chaff before the wind, especially when second childhood has already begun to obscure the mind.

(To Be Continued.)

DEVICE FOR REMOVING SNOW

People who live in the country and enjoy good sleighing for several months in each year find it difficult to imagine the nuisance which this same snow becomes in a large city, and the problem which confronts the authorities in removing it and starting the delayed traffic, never worries the farmer. The apparatus illustrated herewith has been designed as an effective method of clearing the streets of what soon becomes a menace and source of discomfort. As a common mode

of ridding some cities of snow is to cart it to the river, to be dissolved and carried away by the current, the inventor believes that time and money can be saved by discharging the snow directly into the sewer, instead of carting it long distances through the city. For this work there is provided a hopper mounted on a metallic frame and fitted with wheels to roll it along the street as the snow is taken up. The laborers shovel the snow into the hopper, where it is melted by a stream of water from the hydrant, and flows thence through the bottom of the hopper into a hose leading to the sewer. A cart or two may be used to draw the snow a short distance if the length of the hose does not permit movement of the hopper into proximity to all the snow on the street, and it is probable that with this invention the streets can be cleaned with great rapidity with a small gang of laborers.

Absence of Smoke in Berlin.

According to consular reports, Berlin, although a busy manufacturing city, is one of the cleanest and best kept in Europe. The smokeless condition of the Berlin atmosphere is ascribed to three facts: The preponderant use of coke and briquettes, which are practically smokeless; the skillful scientific construction of boiler furnaces and chimneys; and finally the high standard of skill that is taught and enforced among firemen who stoke furnaces with coal for steam and manufacturing purposes. Before a man can assume such a charge he must be taught the theory and practice of economical, scientific firing, by which the coal is distributed in such a manner and quantity over the grate surface as to secure the most perfect combustion of its volatile elements. The Silesian coal used in Berlin in most large steam plants and factories is rich in bitumen and would rank below many of the bituminous coals of the United States, and yet the long, dense, trailing clouds of smoke from mill and factory chimneys which are so familiar a sight in many American cities are rarely seen in that section of Germany, where the indiscriminate shoveling of raw bituminous coal into the steam and other furnaces is considered an ignorant and wasteful proceeding.—The Engineer.

Work Ahead for the Scientists.

"The science of mining has not yet been fully mastered," remarked the observant man with a shudder.

"Think not?" his friend asked.

"No," was the reply, "they have not been able to extract coal from the earth for some time."—Yonkers Herald.

EYES SPEAK

Volumes, at times, of woman's happiness or misery. The dull, sunken eye, with its dark circles almost surely speaks of womanly ill-health, and its attendant suffering. With the dull eye goes usually the sallow, sunken cheek, the drawn mouth, the shrunken form—the whole glory of woman's beauty marred by the effects of disease.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures the diseases which undermine the health and mar the beauty of women. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter *free*, and so obtain the advice of a specialist upon their disease. All correspondence is strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"With pleasure I send a few lines to let you know that I feel much better than for eight years before taking your medicine," writes Mrs. Pierce Geise, of 822 West Phila. Street, York, Pa. "Will recommend Dr. Pierce's medicine to every person who may inquire as to what it has done for me. I was troubled with female weakness, and began to think I would never be well. If I had continued the treatment prescribed by my doctor I don't know what would have become of me. When your treatment was commenced my weight was 108 pounds, at present it is 130. Have healthy color and my friends say I look well. My best thanks to you and my best wishes, too, for what you have done for me."

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, sick women well. Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse the clogged system from accumulated impurities.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. Inquiries about them must be sent to the latter, not to us.

From L. C. Page & Co., 200 Summer street, Boston.

Sidney Grier is an English woman novelist whose stories are popular in England and are being made known in this country. They have issued these three.

The Kings of the East is a story of the concerted plans of all the Jews in the world, backed by a syndicate composed of the capitalists of all nations, to colonize Palestine.

In Furthest Ind is a story of fiction founded on historical facts. The period is the seventeenth century. The place is India, and the series of events picture the fortunes and misfortunes that fell to the lot of an Englishman during the earlier stage of the "expansion of England."

Peace With Honor is a love tale of modern ideas, although the reader is transported from London to the heart of Ethiopia, where the heroine, a "new woman," by profession a physician, finds herself in the thick of Oriental intrigue and antagonism.

The Pit is the second and last of the novels by the late Frank Norris, under the general title of The Epic of the Wheat. It is a novel, but its events circle about speculation in wheat in Chicago. It is a strong and readable story. Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union Square, New York.

Come With Me Into Babylon, by Josiah M. Ward, is a story of the fall of Nineveh, founded on the book of Nahum. Frederick A. Stokes Co., 5 East Sixteenth street, New York.

Her Majesty the King, by James Jeffrey Roche, is a very amusing tale of the Bingle cast, of a girl named Nan, heir to royalty. R. H. Russell, 5 West Twenty-ninth street, New York.

Hidden Manna, by A. J. Dawson, is a powerful novel of modern life in Northwestern Africa, in which an ambitious Englishwoman is the center. A. S. Barnes & Co., 56 East Tenth street, New York.

Laurence Housman's Nativity Play, called Bethlehem, has recently been published in this country. The play was proscribed by the English censor, and it was performed privately in London under the stage direction of Ellen Terry's son, Edward Gordon Craig, with special music by Joseph Moorat. The Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York.

Olls Cure Cancer.

All forms of cancer and tumor, internal and external, cured by soothing, balmy oil, and without pain or disfigurement. No experiment, but successfully used ten years. Write to the Home Office of the Originator for free book—Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 605, Indianapolis, Ind.

FUN OF THE COLLEGE BOYS.

Plagiarism.

A musical pirate was he—
A terrible criminal, arch,
But all he had done you see
Was simply to steal a march.
—Columbia Jester.

DEFINITION.

Hockey game—The pawnbrokers. — Columbia Jester.

IT DOESN'T ALWAYS FOLLOW.

A girl isn't an angel because she is always harping on something. — Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

EVERY LITTLE HELPS.

She (musingly)—How can Chinamen bear to eat rats?

He (absently)—It helps fill the Chinks.—Harvard Lampoon.

IT BEATS THE DUTCH.

"Well, that beats the Dutch," said the Amsterdam schoolmaster, as he fondly gazed at his well-worn birch.—Princeton Tiger.

TIGHT MONEY.

B. Gruff—Get the check you expected?

A. Bluff—No; another one. Governor said if I don't spend less I must come home.—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

A CHANGE FOR THE WORSE.

Rich—I see you have a silver watch now. What did you do with your gold one?

Short—Got poor, and you know circumstances alter cases.—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

GENEROSITY.

Father (visiting son at college)—Pretty good cigars you smoke, my boy; I can't afford cigars like these.

Son—Fill your case, dad; fill your case.—Harvard Lampoon.

GREED.

Mr. Stove—What became of Miss Ironpipe?

Mr. Desk—Haven't you heard? Why, the radiator!—Princeton Tiger.

TELEGRAPHIC POSTAGE.

The idea that a letter placed in a suitable receptacle could be conveyed by electricity at a rate well nigh comparable to that of the express trains seems to have struck an Italian experimenter, Pisciceli by name. The nearest approach to the system is that of "telepherage," but here the rate of progression is, of course, relatively slow. In the case of the Pisciceli system it is intended that the letters should be conveyed in boxes composed of aluminum along wires arranged on the overhead system analogous to that seen in the tramways of large towns. Experiments are to be made with the system between Rome and Naples, but there are so many very obvious difficulties in the way of the scheme becoming generally useful that we may await the results of these experiments before hailing the invention as a benefit to mankind at large.—London Chronicle.

Generous Lad.

Kind Old Gentleman—Little boy, do you smoke cigarettes?

Little Boy—No, sir; but I kin give yer a chew.—Chicago Journal.

Childish Frankness.

"Uncle, do you know the difference between you and a rooster?"

"No. What is it?"

"A rooster has a comb and you—don't want one."—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

Little Plays From Life.

ELIZABETH AYRES.

He is "a man about town." Not in the sense the term is generally accepted, but he is a gentleman of leisure whose club is a corner drug store and whose habit is happiness. Having no one dependent upon him, the income from his little property, to which is added a small pension as a veteran of the Civil war, is sufficient for his ascetic wants, though it leaves no margin. So he toils not, neither does he worry, and the millionaire in his palace knows not the comfort he finds in existence.

It seems absurd to call him an old man. He is one upon whom age leaves no visible mark, and years have not the power to enfeeble. He is a little man of such boundless good nature that he watches his chance to smile or speak a cheery greeting to those he encounters, be they friend or stranger. Of foes he has none. His home is one room in the top of a high tenement building where at night he looks down on the city, watching the magic of the coming of lights, and in the morning, when the sky is cloudless, he is first to see the sun stealing over the roofs and incarnadining the heavens. He knows the gentle art of enjoying life. He is always swimming in a sea of content.

It happened a few months ago that a distant relative died, leaving a legacy of twenty-five dollars to this knight of smiles. The heir could think of no want that was unsupplied.

"Start a bank account," some one advised.

He shook his head. He could see no reason for burdening himself with the responsibility of wealth. He had enough for his needs, what more was necessary? He pondered over the problem for several days and grew unusually grave while seeking a solution. At length he decided to take a tour. "Tower," he called it, and the shrine of his pilgrimage was to be Chicago. The idea completely possessed him, and he began to feel he had the wild blood of a rover in his veins. Fancy painted the exciting pleasures the future held. He spoke mysteriously of reckless plans he was forming, and of the profligate manner in which he intended to dissipate his inheritance. He did not set the date of his departure. He enjoyed the delights of "talking the trip over," and was unconsciously reluctant to relinquish the certain joy of anticipation for the uncertainties of realization. He went about with his pockets filled with railroad pathfinders and spent many hours studying their puzzle pages.

Meantime, the news of his legacy spread through the tenement circle. As a man of independent fortune, his fellow lodgers had paid him the deference due to the exalted. He believed the vision of all the world was as unselfish as his own, and accepted his honors without understanding their possible guile. In the room next to his was a youth whose tastes were far in excess of his income. He was in a chronic state of bankruptcy. He was always looking for some unsuspecting one from whom his plausible tongue could entice the shy dollar. Having heard of the old man's windfall, which report had multiplied to a fabulous sum, he concluded to reap some of its benefits. He went to the knight of smiles, apparently in a great hurry, one evening.

"Let me have ten dollars," he said in an off-hand way; "I'm broke. I get my salary tomorrow so I can cash in right away."

The money was his without a question. The old man was an easy lender. He extracted the bill from his shabby pocketbook and handed it to the other, with the joy of the cheerful giver.

"That's part of the money that'll take me to Chicago," he confided. Then, fearing lest he should seem to be demanding its immediate return, he added hastily, "there's no hurry, no hurry, I won't get off for a week or two."

The next day when he was passing through the hall on his way to the street, behind a closed door, he heard sounds of weeping. He stopped and rapped on the panel. There was no response. He rapped again and waited. It was several moments before his summons was answered. When the door at last swung ajar, a woman with a tear stained face appeared in the opening. She earned her living as a seamstress and the implements of her trade were scattered about the room. A sewing machine stood before the window, nearly hidden under a swirl of white cloth.

"Dear me, dear me," the good knight exclaimed, "Miss Taylor, what is the matter?"

The woman gulped down her sobs. "I don't feel very well this morning. Guess I'm lonesome," she told him.

He would not be satisfied with this explanation, and asked permission to enter. He skirted with gingerly tread the billows of dress material flooding the floor, and seated himself on the edge of a chair facing the dolorous lady. He became a confidant. She had been buying a machine on the instalment plan. The payments were made, lacking ten dollars. She was unable to procure this sum at the contracted time, and was in danger of losing the machine. Her tears fell in showers while she recited her woe.

"Dear me, dear me," lamented the little man in sympathy.

The remembrance of his power to help came to him like an inspiration.

"Will you honor me, dear miss, by accepting a loan to relieve you of your temporary embarrassment?" he asked with old-fashioned courtesy, as if his happiness depended upon her acceptance.

The woman made a feeble protest, but the good knight waved it aside, and turning his back delicately, subtracted another ten dollars from his dwindling store. He laid the bill on the seamstress' knee and beamed himself out of the room, followed by expressions of undying gratitude.

The remaining five dollars soon found an applicant. The proprietor of a perambulating popcorn establishment wished to add confectionery to his stock. Five dollars was the needed capital. The little man deemed him a worthy object and became a partner in the concern.

When the last of the legacy was gone, he rubbed his hands gleefully. "It will be just like having it all over again when they pay it back," he chuckled.

During the next few days he outlined his journey in detail. He began to put a gilded roof on his air-castle. "It was possible he might settle permanently in Chicago," he said loftily.

And then there were developments.

The first borrower disappeared without explanatory remarks or hint as to his future location. The seamstress went out of the city, leaving word that she to be married, but she forgot to mention her obligations. The popcorn merchant made an assignment and it was discovered that the good knight was not a preferred creditor. The possibility of the "tower" vanished with the dreams that are past. The little man emptied his pockets of the railroad guides, but he did not sit regretting in sackcloth and ashes. He resumed his accustomed manner of thought and pursued his cheery way.

An acquaintance who knew of his monetary transactions said to him one day: "Johnny, old boy, you're an easy mark. Where's your trip to Chicago?"

The knight of smiles looked thoughtful.

"I don't think I care to go this year," he answered soberly. The next moment he gave the other a friendly nudge with his elbow and whispered with reckless hilarity. "But I've had the deuce of a time thinking it over."

Even when Miss Hattie was a young girl she did not possess the attraction that calls forth masculine admiration. One by one she saw the friends of her youth married, while she was left, like a belated rose, to bloom alone.

Miss Hattie was one of those dowered with the priceless gift of a cheerful disposition, and as the years rolled by, her unappropriated condition failed to occasion either acerbity or melancholy of mind. She was fond of society, and she was popular with hostesses because she was always ready at the last moment to be a "filler-in." At balls, her constant chatter of inconsequent, harmless gossip, helped to enliven the spirits of guests, who, like herself, were stranded against the wall, outcasts from the tide of dancers. So Miss Hattie had her little niche in the world, though no one thought of paying her any attention.

Neglect did not embitter her soul. She took the good the gods bestowed and pined not for the unattainable—or if she did, she never betrayed her longing. To be invited to dance more than two or three dull and decorous square dances during the progress of a ball, exceeded the limit of her expectations, and she did not grieve when this fleeting pleasure was denied her.

One ever to be remembered evening was an epoch and a maker of history in Miss Hattie's placid career. The fates were in a gracious mood and she was selected as their beneficiary. It was not clear who started the game, but some youth, waggishly inclined, proposed to make a belle of Miss Hattie. The word sped with the fleetness of an evil report. Dancing men, and men who "sat-out" dances entered into the scheme, singing loud praises unto its inventor. They besieged and besought Miss Hattie for her favor, until she held a court of seemingly abject adorers.

At first bewildered and embarrassed, she finally arose to the occasion and frisked and coquetted, wielding the scepter of her plated belledom with the skill of one long practiced. She was the sensation of the evening. It was no matter that she had rocked some of her attendants in their cradles, they appeared before her now as men and admirers with whom she waltzed and two-stepped with an agility and lightness worthy of applause—considering her weight.

Miss Hattie was given to adorning her substantial person with beads and bows, miscellaneously applied. In the excitement of the hour, she tore them loose from their moorings, scattering them as recklessly as a spendthrift scatters his money, dispensing her adornments as souvenirs, with the air of one who gives golden guerdons.

She knew it was too good to last, and in the height of her popularity, with the wisdom of the serpent, like Cinderella, at midnight she took her flight. Her laughing train followed her to the staircase up which she made a royal progress. Halfway to the landing she turned and looked down on the group of white-chested courtiers. An expansive smile illuminated her broad, good-humored face, flushed to a rosy red by her triumphs.

"Boys," she said, "I thank you. I suppose you have been guying me all the evening, but I don't care. I've had the time of my life!"

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

BRILLIANTS.

In this life there is but one sure happiness
—to live for others.
—Tolstoi.

It is a joy to think the best we can
Of humankind.
—Wordsworth.

Some friends as shadows are,
And Fortune as the sun;
They never proffer any help
Till Fortune hath begun.
—Sir Walter Raleigh.

Time goes, you say? ah, no!
Time stays, we go!
—Austin Dobson.

Hateful to me as are the gates of Hell,
Is he who, hiding one thing in his heart,
Utters another.
—Homer.

The tree may grow till it weathers the gale,
The branches may shelter the field,
The leaves may voluptuous odors exhale,
But the fruit theyp can pone of them yield:
The seed alone, in its tiny space,
Contains the trees which the forest grace.
—Schiller.

Ah, sturdy world, old patient world!
Thou hast seen many times and men;
Heard jibes and curses at thee hurled
From cynic lip and peevish pen.
But give the mother once her due:
Were women wise, and men all true—
And one thing more that may not be,
Old earth were fair enough for me.
—Still.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

A curving, leaping line of light,
A crackling roar from lurid lungs,
A wild flush on the skies of night—
A force that gnaws with hot red tongues,
That leaves a blackened, smoking sod—
A fiery furnace where the cattle trod.
—Hamlin Garland.

RHEUMATISM
Cured Without Medicine

9,000 Persons Permanently Cured by Magic Foot Drafts Last Year. They Will Cure You.

Trial Pair FREE on Approval to Anybody. Try Them.

The Drafts cured Mrs. W. D. Harriman, wife of Judge Harriman, of Ann Arbor, Mich.

They cured Carl C. Pope, U. S. Commissioner at Black River Falls, Wis., of Rheumatic Gout.

They cured severe rheumatism of the arms, neck and back for T. C. Pendleton, Jackson, Mich.

Mrs. Casper Yahrsdorfer, Jackson, Mich., 70 years old, was cured in a few weeks, after suffering for 30 years.

The Drafts cured James Gilbert, Locomotive Dept., Mich. Cent. R. R., Jackson, Mich., after 27 years of pain.

They cured Dr. Van Vleck, Jackson, Mich., and he is now using them in his practice.

Letters from these persons and many others are reproduced in our new booklet on rheumatism—also sent free with the trial pair of Drafts.

Send no money—we only ask your name—and we will send you prepaid, a pair of Magic Foot Drafts. If you are satisfied with the relief they give you, then send us One Dollar. If not, don't send us a cent. We know there's comfort and happiness in every pair, and we want you to have them; that's why we are willing to take our pay after the work is done.

The drafts are worn on the soles of the feet, but they cure rheumatism in every part of the body by drawing out and absorbing the poison from the system, besides greatly benefiting the general health. Try them—FREE. Write to-day to Magic Foot Draft Co., W B 29, Oliver Building, Jackson, Mich.

COFFEE AGAIN.

An Old Philadelphia Physician Tells the Truth About It.

A physician of Philadelphia, of many years practice, during which time he has carefully watched the effects of coffee drinking upon his patients, writes:

"During my practice in Philadelphia, I have had many serious cases of stomach, kidney and liver disorders which I have traced to the use of coffee.

"Last year a fellow physician called my attention to the merits of Postum in the place of coffee. In many severe cases of torpid liver, various kidney diseases, etc., since then I have forbidden the use of coffee and prescribed Postum.

"In many cases the results were almost miraculous and in all there was marked improvement due solely to the use of Postum in the place of coffee.

"If you wish it I will furnish you the names of my patients so cured.

"Owing to the feeling that exists among the medical fraternity against physicians using the columns of the papers to advertise themselves, I request that you withhold my name, but you may refer any inquiries to me." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

THE FARMSTEAD.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Wages on the Farm.

Editor Farmstead: In answer to Reader, of Long Grove, Ia., in regard to farm labor: Here in Northern West Virginia, the prices range from $15 to $20 per month, boarding and washing included. The same is paid in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. With a few exceptions more is paid, and labor is scarce at most any price.—O. W. H., Elm Grove, W. Va.

Editor Farmstead: Reader must not expect wages to be the same in all parts of the country. He might just as well expect every acre of ground in the United States to produce the same number of bushels of corn, wheat, oats, or any other crop, or to expect the cost of living to be the same in all parts of the country regardless of climate, habits of the people, or anything else.

Here in Kentucky, where the land is poor, not making over twelve or fifteen bushels of corn to the acre, if we pay hands the usual price of $10 or $12 per month, we are likely to lose money on them, while in Northern Illinois and in many parts of Iowa, where the land is very productive, they can pay from $20 to $30 a month and then make more profit than we do at much lower wages.—J. R. B., Princeton, Ky.

Worms in Animals.

Editor Farmstead: Tell M. Y., New York, that if he will feed his horses potatoes or potato peelings for some time, it will rid his horses of worms. Put salt on the potatoes, or mix them with bran or chop feed with salt on them. Some horses do not like them very well, while others will eat them eagerly.—R. E., Angola, Ind.

Editor Farmstead: Tell C. M., Dixon, Neb., that worms are caused in hogs by their not having all the salt they need. If he will give them all the good strong ashes, coal ashes and cinders, he can get, he will not be bothered with worms. There are more hogs die with worms than with cholera.

Tell E. B. C. that if he will do the same his sows will not eat their pigs. A hog that has plenty of salt will not eat meat, either pigs or chickens.

T. P. W., Mo.: Feed your hogs all the burnt wheat they will eat. It will not only not hurt hurt them, but will be good for them.

M. Y., New York: Give your horses air-slacked lime, from one to three tablespoonfuls each day, until they show no more signs of worms. It is the best remedy I have ever used for this. Keep salt where your horses can get all they want every day and they will never get wormy. Don't be afraid of their eating too much.—L. J. W., Hyattville, Wyoming.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell C. M., Dixon, Neb., to take soft coal, burn it to a coke, and feed. It is a sure cure. I have tried it with good success. The Blade is my favorite. Every department is just all right.—J. G., Clarksville, Mich.

Lice on Live Stock.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell Old Subscriber, Dublin, Ind., to go to a blacksmith shop and sweep up all the dust he can around the anvil block. Take that, and rub into the hair on the backs of the lousy colts, beginning at the tail and going to their ears, along the backbone. It will require about a quart for each colt. In about a week rub them again, to catch all lice that have since been hatched.—S. H. B., Waterloo, N. Y.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to the Dublin, Ind., inquiry, in regard to lice on horses: Take a pan of wood ashes and sprinkle them with it from tail to head, along the back. Use plenty of it. It will not harm them. I have followed this for 25 years. I once had a cow that was so full of lice that she was poor. A friend told me of this and I used it with good results and have never been bothered since.—E. J. P., Hannibal, Mo.

The editor begs leave to remind E. J. P. that the particular day he mentioned is omitted, because this is an old superstition, dating back to the Dark Ages. The ashes will kill the vermin just as well on one day as on another.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to Old Subscriber, Dublin, Ind.: To kill lice on your colts apply a good coat of lard or any old grease, well rubbed in. You might add a little kerosene to soften it and make it go farther. It will kill every louse it touches in less than half a minute. It kills all lice on cattle, hogs, chickens or any kind of stock. Don't use it on hens while they are setting, as it would grease the eggs and not one of them would hatch.—C. G. G., Orillia, Iowa.

Apple Tree Borers.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to B. T. S., West Virginia: To prevent borers in apple trees I would say that leached ashes is the best thing I have found. Put it around the trunk of the tree, near the ground, and pulverize it well. Weak lye is also good. They must be got rid of before they go to the heart of the tree.—Reader, Clarksville, Mich.

Spraying Fruit Trees.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to L. H. M., Junction, Ore.: Spray for the codling moth and the curculio soon after the blossoms fall—when the apples are from the size of a pea to that of little larger than a hickory nut—with London purple or Paris green, one ounce to twelve gallons of water, every week or ten days.—O. H. H., Elm Grove, W. Va.

Says It Is Hydrophobia.

Editor Farmstead:—There should be no delay in informing B. W. E., with the crippled dog, that paralysis of the hind parts is almost a sure symptom of hydrophobia in an advanced stage.—W. B. P., Bloomington, Wis.

Mule-Footed Hogs.

Either M. C., of Kansas, or some breeder of mule-footed hogs, should insert an advertisement in the Weekly Blade. He would find quite a number of customers, if his prices are not too high.

The editor of the Farmstead reminds the friends who have written about these hogs, that he is not allowed by the editor in chief to give business addresses, either in the paper or by mail. Quite a number of stock and poultry breeders, and manufacturers of medicines for animals, would find it profitable to advertise in this paper.—Editor Farmstead.

Can't Advertise Them.

One friend sends the name of a patent medicine which he says is a sure cure for fistula. Unfortunately, to print its name and that of its manufacturer would be to give a very valuable advertisement, which the editor is not allowed to do. The manufacturer would find it profitable to advertise his remedy in The Blade.

Another friend, in the same way, sends the name of a patented decoy for foxes, minks, dogs, etc. The same statement is applicable to this case as is given above.

C. J. E. asks for addresses of powder factories. The same rule applies in this case. The editor is not allowed to give business addresses, for it is a free advertisement.

Good Butter in Winter.

Editor Farmstead:—To make good butter in winter: After the milk has set 24 hours put it over a kettle of hot water until it is scalding hot; then set it away for 24 hours more; skim no milk with the cream; don't let it freeze or get sour. Grate a carrot, put two spoonfuls of milk into it, squeeze it through a thin cloth, put it into the cream, and stir it. When salting the butter put one teaspoonful of fine sugar into it.—A. D., Prattsville.

Skunk Pelts.

Editor Farmstead:—Before taking the pelt off a skunk, it is very necessary, with sharp knife, to remove the pouch which contains the fluid which throws off the odor. Having done this, if the pelt is scented, place the skunk in running water, let it remain there 24 hours, and you will have an animal as harmless as a rabbit.—W. H. P., W. Va.

Planting Evergreens.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell the one who inquired about planting evergreens, to plant them in the winter time, when there is no frost in the ground nor in the air. The roots must not be cut or broken, and the top must not be pruned.—W. H. P., W. Va.

Bait for Foxes.

Editor Farmstead:—To C. F. C., Croft, Ark.: Catch and kill a muskrat, take the musk pod out, rub a little on the the trap, and you will draw foxes four or five miles. The musk pod is at the root of the tail.—A. J. G.

Abortion in Cows.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell J. H. H., Boulder, Colo., that a sure cure for abortion in cows is had by using from 15 to 25 drops of carbolic acid in one pint of water. Pour this solution over bran or any ground feed. They will eat it without trouble. Begin giving at five months after service. Give twice a day for one week; skip two weeks, then give again for one week; then keep close watch for premature springing of the udder and give at once. Also, in this case, bathe the root of the tail and the vulva with a solution of 99 parts water to 1 part of carbolic acid.

At seven months is the general time for abortion. Give again for one week just before the seven months, and as a rule you will have no more trouble; but keep close watch for premature signs, and give at once.—O. H., Lester Prairie, Minn.

Hog-Raising.

Editor Farmstead:—I wish to offer a few suggestions for the benefit of E. B. C., of Big Rapids, Mich., and Allegan Co. Farmer, and others who raise hogs. It is interesting to observe the questions and answers that appear from time to time in the Farmstead. Many times they show an inexcusable lack of knowledge of their business. Farmers, if you are farming for profit (and that is the object of most of us) why not study intelligently your business? I will venture the assertion that not one farmer in fifty who will invest two or three dollars a year in some good up-to-date agricultural papers and stock papers and read them, will ever have cause to inquire for a remedy to stop sows from eating their pigs. If sows are cared for and fed properly before pigging, they will rarely eat or molest their young. To avoid trouble of this kind at farrowing time, the sow must be fed sparingly of dry, heating food, such as corn. A green pasture of some kind in addition to slops made of milk, ground oats, bran or wheat middlings is the best, but if pasture cannot be had, some kind of roots answer nearly as well. This feed tends to keep the bowels laxative, and the system cool and healthy at farrowing time. It goes to prove that the pig eating sow lacks some substance in her system to relieve her craving and crazed appetite. She does not eat the pigs because she has a particular liking for pork, but in her crazed, feverish condition, she would tackle a cat or a rat—in fact anything that came within her reach.—B. F. M.

Hogs Gnawing Fruit Trees.

Editor Farmstead: — Will someone please tell me through your paper why my hogs gnaw young fruit trees. I feed them almost everything I think a hog would like to eat. They are about eight months old.—Reader, Danville, Ind.

Why not keep the pigs out of the young orchard?—Editor Farmstead.

Boils on Horse's Neck.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a valuable mare, 6 years old, that has boils on her neck, at the top, where the collar comes, about the size of a small walnut. At times they become soft and break. Bloody matter comes out. If some reader will tell me what causes them, and a cure I will thank him kindly.—Subscriber, South Glen Falls, N. Y.

Probably Warbles.

Editor Farmstead:—My cows have large worms underneath their skin. They are called wolves around here. Will some of your readers please give a remedy for them?—G. A. E.

They are probably warbles. Rub moist salt plentifully into the hair along each side of the back and over the lumps containing them. It will enter the holes through which the egg was deposited and kill the warbles.

Mare Has Colic.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a valuable mare which has been sound and hearty up till now. I have bred her and since then she has been given to colic. Can anyone give me a harmless and good remedy which will stop it?—M. L., Virginia.

Worms in a Cat.

Editor Farmstead:—Will you tell me a remedy for worms in a cat? He is valuable, besides being a great pet, and I do not want to lose him. The worms are over an inch long and seem to come up in his throat.—A. M. H., Mo.

Being unable to give a remedy, we print the above in the hope that some reader will be able to do so.

Wind-Broken Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—I have been a reader of your valuable paper for over a year and I always look the Farmstead columns over. I would like to know if anyone can tell me a cure or a relief for a wind-broken horse?—J. P. W., Shippensville, Pa.

What Ails the Pigs?

Editor Farmstead:—Will someone tell me through the Farmstead what ails my pigs? First, there appeared a hard bunch on the legs, and the pigs would become stiff, and at times refused to get up to eat. They almost always died—would drop dead sometimes when at the trough eating. I never had one with the bunch that did not die.—W. W. J., New York.

Barren Cow.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a cow 10 years old, which comes in heat regularly but does not get with calf. Is there anything which I can give her so she will get with calf? I will be very glad to hear the opinion of some of the readers of The Blade.—E. J. H., Wilton, N. H.

Kidney Trouble in Horse.

Editor Farmstead: I have a very valuable blooded mare which has some kind of kidney trouble which I do not understand. Can not some good horseman aid me? Her urine is very thick and ropy. The trouble started while she had distemper, and was driven 600 miles at two years old in 13 days to a cart. She does not seem sore anywhere; will run and play, but seems sluggish at times; will pick up one week and fall off the next. Let me hear soon from some experienced man.

I am a new subscriber to The Blade, and can never be better pleased with a paper. In one month it is worth the money I paid for the year. If there is any good word I can speak in The Blade's interest, I will surely do so.—L. S. L., Biscoe, Ark.

Who Can Inform Him?

Editor Farmstead: I observed about three months ago that one of my fine four-year-old Kentucky trotting horses had an enlargement of the right fore-ankle, extending, it seems, entirely around the joint. It is very hard; swelling not very great; horse not lame, except when running on frozen ground, slight tenderness. He had farcy eight months ago, but seems to be in fine health now. This trouble spoils him very much, and so far has resisted all treatment. Please help me. What is it? And what is the treatment?

I enjoy The Blade so much; it is one of my choicest papers. I have been a reader of it since I was a boy. I admire its principles and the much-lamented editor, D. R. Locke.—P. W. B., Summer Shade, Ky.

Feeding Calves.

Editor Farmstead: We are scarce of milk for the calves. What can I feed or put in some milk? There is flaxseed jelly, or something, I believe, to give to calves. Please tell how much to commence with. Your Republican friend and old subscriber and expect to remain so. I believe in expansion of soul and territory, hence the archipelago.—J. R. E., Morristown, O.

Missing Link Apple.

Editor Farmstead: Can any reader of The Blade give me any information about the missing link apple, and its keeping qualities?—R. L. E., Cap, Va.

Feeding Lambs.

Editor Farmstead: I write to request you to send me a remedy to make my lambs eat, if you possess one. I am feeding a lot, and they do not eat with any relish. I have seen inquiries and answers on several subjects in my paper, and commit this trespass with the hope of receiving the desired information. Should you not have a remedy, please insert the inquiry in your paper, so as to call to the attention of my brother farmers.—J. P. Kalamazoo, Mich.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price, 50 cents.

WHAT SHE SAID.

"Sir!" she exclaimed haughtily. "You kissed me. Never dare to look at my face again!"

Meekly he turned and left the house.

"I'm glad I didn't marry that fool," she gasped between sobs.—New York Sun.

Miss Jilt—"I'm sorry. No doubt you'll find some other girl who'll make you forget me."

Mr. Kloseman—"Oh, but I can never forget you!"

Miss Jilt—"Nonsense! You did it last Christmas without any trou

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

The Miocene Period.

"What is meant by the Miocene period and why is it called by that name?"—D. M. Straughn, Ind.

Geologic time is first divided into ages. These are:

1. Archaean Time—The beginning of a solid earth, including millions of years without any life, vegetable or animal, and finally in which appeared the simplest forms of plants and animals.

2. Silurian Age—In which the animal life was distinctively invertebrate—that is, without a backbone.

3. Devonian Age—In which fishes, the first vertebrate animals (those with a backbone) were the dominant race.

4. Carboniferous Age—In which the great coal beds of the world were laid down. The dominant vegetation was acrogens, or coal plants, in animal life, the earlier reptiles appeared.

5. Age of Reptiles—In which reptiles were the dominant race.

6—Tertiary Age—The age of mammals, or animals which suckle their young.

7. Quaternary Age—The age in which man appeared and which continues to the present.

Another division, which corresponds with the above is this:

1. Archaean Time—Including the Azoic age (without life) and the Eozoic age (beginning of life).

2—Paleozoic Time — Including three ages; first, of invertebrates; second, of fishes; third, carboniferous age.

3—Mesozoic Time—The age of reptiles.

4—Cenozoic Time—Including: First, the age of mammals (tertiary); second, the age of man.

The Tertiary age is divided into three periods or epochs—the dawn, middle and upper. These are called Eocene, Miocene and Pliocene. The last syllable of each of these is from the Greek word kainos, recent. The three prefixes are also from the Greek words eos, dawn, meion, less; and pleion, more. In the Eocene, we have the dawn of recent times, the species of animals and plants then existing being nearly all extinct. Of the Miocene, less than half the species then living are now in existence. Of the Pliocene, more than half the species then existing are still living.

The Quaternary Age followed the Tertiary, and began with the Glacial period. How many thousands of years the Glacial period lasted, there is no means of knowing. The wearing away of the Niagara gorge shows that the ice, in its retreat, got north of the Niagara river some time—probably more—years ago. Of course it is very difficult to estimate the length of time of the geologic ages. The best means we have is to find the thickness of the rocks deposited in each and to calculate, from observations at the present, what the rate of deposition most probably was. Dana, the most noted American geologist, estimates the length of the Cenozoic Time as three million years; of the Mesozoic Time, nine millions; of the Palaeozoic Time, thirty-six millions, or 48,000,000 years since the commencement of the Silurian Age.

Those Fossil Deer Tracks.

Editor Blade: The Question Bureau in the Weekly Blade for January 8 had a letter from M. J. B., Montrose, Col., asking as to the geologic age of certain deer tracks in Kansas. Rocks of the cretaceous or chalk period are extensively shown in Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, etc., overlaid in many places, especially in western Kansas, by eocene and miocene beds. The occurrence of the tracks of deer-like animals (not quite the same as our present species), would go far toward placing the rock which bears them in the miocene or late eocene period; for no such animal has ever been heard of in any part of the world from any cretaceous formation, and the older eocene of the west has no mammalian remains, while the later eocene and miocene have deer-like species, together with a long list of other quadrupeds, both in this country and in Europe.

The number of years elapsed since these deer ran over the blue limestone of Kansas would be less if it is two or four or more millions, but whatever its figure it all happened yesterday when compared with far-off beginning of geologic time.—E. S. G., Arkport, N. Y.

Send Your Names.

To B. C., Edith, W. Va., and W. H. C., Brownville, Neb.:

The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to reply to any question unless it is accompanied by the full name and postoffice address of the sender. We have taken the trouble to go over the mailing list of The Blade to your postoffices, but there are no names thereon which correspond with your initials. Let us say, for the hundredth time, that initials don't go. Repeat your questions, giving full name and postoffice address. If readers do not comply with the reasonable rules printed every week at the head of this department they cannot expect answers.

Jeff Davis's Capture.

Some weeks ago in reply to a question we printed the statement of Adjutant Dickinson, of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, which captured Jeff Davis. Mr. Dickinson is an eye witness. Several friends have send us clippings of a Washington dispatch which says:

"The opening of the tin box containing the outer garments worn by Jefferson Davis when he was arrested explodes the story that he was disguised in a woman clothes. This box has all these years been locked in a government safe. The articles are in the original box in which they were sent from Georgia to General Schofield by the officers making the arrest. They consist of a shawl, a rainproof coat without the cape and his spurs, one of which is broken. The shawl is such as was worn by negroes, and is worn now as a muffler by men of advanced years to protect the throat and shoulders.

"The raincoat is a man's garment. It is short, with broad shoulders and with an allowance for the change of mode is a commonplace waterproof coat.

"How little truth there was in the statement of the female disguise can be seen by these garments. Wearing them, Davis would present the figure of a man with a neck muffler and an overcoat over his ordinary clothing, which would not conceal his trousers, riding boots and spurs. Jefferson Davis's negro body servant, who was present at the arrest, is now an employe of the senate. He has said that no effort at disguise was made."

The editor of the Bureau does not attempt to reconcile these statements. Adjutant Dickinson evidently believed it to be a disguise; so did the other federal soldiers present. Really, it is of the smallest importance. Many men have escaped prison in disguise, often wearing women's clothing. There was no reason for his captors to lie about it; on the other hand, there is no reason for denying the fact, if it were so. With this we shall drop the discussion in the Bureau.

First Bees in California.

Editor Blade: In the Bureau some time ago there was a question asked as to who had the bees that produced the first honey in California. In 1852 I was boarding with a Mr. Shatzer, one-half mile west of Santa Clara, in Santa Clara Valley, Cal. In May, Mr. Shatzer asked me to go with him and look at his bees—the first I knew he had any. We went out to an old hen house and there we found a hive of bees coming out to swarm. I saw the queen come out, caught and held her until he got a box, and when I put her into it. Then the swarm all went in also. I made a cap to put on top of the hive, and the 3rd day of July I took it off full of honey, about six pounds. Mr. Shatzer told his wife to put it away for breakfast, and not let anyone touch it until then. That evening a lawyer of Santa Clara came in and was told of the honey. Mr. Turner, the lawyer, offered him six fifty-dollar gold slugs for the first bite. He told him not for a thousand. Next morning at breakfast the honey was set on the table in front of the old gentleman's plate. He took a piece, took a bite, passed the honey to me and I was the second man to take a bite. I was only a boy, but I was proud of the privilege. The bees were one of the 500 swarms that General Fremont shipped around Cape Horn. They were all dead when they arrived at San Francisco except this one. Fremont did not care to bother with one swarm, so it was put up at auction and Mr. Shatzer bid $1,000 to get it.—E. H. T., Greenup, Ill.

Christ at Twelve.

"Please tell me what you can of the picture, 'Christ at Twelve,' and something of the artist who painted it."—M. A. H., Mancester, Ill.

The picture is probably a copy of Hofmann's "Christ Disputing with the Doctors." At least that is the one most frequently copied engravings at the present time. Heinrich Hofmann was born at Darmstadt in 1824. He is a historical and portrait painter of the Dusseldorf school. He removed to Dresden in 1862, became a member of the Academy in 1868, and was made professor in 1870. The painting referred to is in the Dresden gallery. Of course, there are many other representations of the same event.

Gen. Lew Wallace.

"Please give a sketch of the life of Gen. Lew Wallace, author of Ben Hur, his life from a boy, his final work, and what inspired him to write Ben Hur."—A. M., McKinney, Tex.

Lewis Wallace was born in Brookville, Ind., April 10, 1827, and was the son of Gen. David Wallace. He began the study of law, but when the Mexican war broke out he volunteered, and served as second lieutenant in Co. H, First Indiana Volunteers. After that war he completed his law studies and located at Crawfordsville, where he now lives. At the beginning of the civil war he was appointed adjutant general of Indiana, then colonel of the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers, serving in West Virginia. He was made brigadier general of volunteers on September 3, 1861, and commanded a division at the battle of Shiloh. He was ordered by Gen. Grant on the morning of the first day of the battle, to cross Snake creek and come up to Sherman's right as a support, but he lost his way and did not arrive until night. He rendered efficient service on the second day of the battle and in the subsequent advance on Corinth. In 1863 he prepared the defenses of Cincinnati, then threatened by Gen. Kirby Smith, and later commanded the Middle department and Eighth Army Corps. He intercepted the march of Gen. Jubal Early on Washington and fought the battle of Monocracy, July 9, 1864. He was a member of the court that tried the assassins of President Lincoln, and president of the court which tried and convicted Henry Wirz, the commandant of Andersonville prison pen; mustered out, 1865. He was governor of New Mexico from 1878 to 1881, and United States minister to Turkey, 1881 to 1885. His later years have been devoted to authorship.

Your use of the word "inspired" is wrong, of course. You should have said "led him" to write it. We know of nothing in particular. Many works of fiction have been written, placing the scene in the time of Christ's life, and we have always supposed their authors counted on the fact that they were sure the books would sell among religious people—which is a fact.

The Supreme Court.

D. L. G., Chester, O.: The supreme court of the United States is as follows:

Chief justice, Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois.

Associate Justices—
John M. Harlan, Kentucky.
David J. Brewer, Kansas.
Henry B. Brown, Michigan.
George Shiras, Jr., Pennsylvania.
Edward D. White, Louisiana.
Rufus W. Peckham, New York
Joseph McKenna, California.
Oliver W. Holmes, Massachusetts.

Justice Shiras will soon retire, and will be succeeded by William L. Day, of Ohio.

Subscriber, Susquehanna Co., Pa.: Above is the list of supreme court justices. The salary of the chief justice is $10,500 per year; of each associate justice, $10,000. The provision of the constitution regarding their tenure of office is in Article 3, Section 1, which says:

"The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office."

The United States judges, it will be give the power of removal through impeachment, under Article 2, Section 4, of the constitution. The appointment is virtually for life. This provision is to make the courts independent of popular clamor, often wrong, and of the action of a partisan President or majority in congress. The provision that their salaries shall not be cut down during their continuance in office is for the same purpose.

Quivira.

S. P. K., Fairbury, Neb.: Coronado, in his reach for the "seven cities of Cibola," started in 1540 from Cullacan, Mexico, on the Pacific coast, passed up the entire length of what is now the state of Sonora, crossed the Gila river, penetrated the country beyond to the little Colorado river, and visited the Indian towns told of by Cabeza de Vaca and De Niza. From thence he traveled eastward until he reached the Rio Grande, and from there traveled 300 leagues to Quivira. The ruins of this native town are well known, being near the parallel of 30 degrees north latitude, about 150 miles from El Paso.

Quivira is the Indian name of the town; it was not so named by Coronado. The first page of The Blade of January 1 has been printed in a number of newspapers. We do not know its author, nor do we know as to the truth of the story about Padilla, the priest. We do not know the meaning of the word Quivira. It was not applied to the country at all, but only to the native village.

In the Navy.

"Please tell me all about enlisting in the navy."—M. C., Chana, Ill.

Good men are wanted for the United States navy, a thousand a month from now until 1,000 all sorts of men are wanted; not only apprentices between 15 and 17 years of age, but seamen, machinists, mechanics and every possible kind of artisans who receive the following pay:

	Per month.
Landsmen	$16
Ordinary seamen	19
Seamen	24
Coal passers	22
Firemen	30 to $35
Oilers	37
Coal heavers	55
Blacksmiths	50
Boilermakers	65
Plumbers	45
Machinists	40 to 70
Electricians	30 to 60
Shipwrights	25 to 40
Painters	30 to 40
Carpenters	30 to 50
Yeomen (clerks)	30 to 60
Hospital stewards	20 to 60
Musicians	30 to 25
Waiters	16 to 24
Cooks	25 to 55
Stewards	60 to 70
Sailmakers	40
Bakers	35 to 40

In addition to this pay, the government furnishes a free outfit of clothing, an increase of pay with each enlistment, rations and medical attendance, the privilege of retirement after 20 years service on three-quarters pay; transportation to the place of enlistment at completion of term and those holding good conduct medals receive 75 cents a month in addition to their regular pay. The period of enlistment is four years.

The Council of Nice.

"When and where was the Council of Nice held? For what purpose and what was done? Who composed it, and how long did it stay in session? Was the clause 'Father, Son and Holy Ghost,' added to the Bible in that council?"—S. G., Brienesburg, Ky.

The council of Nice was the first general (or ecumenical) council of the Christian church. It met at Nice (in Greek, Nicaea), a city of Bythinia, now Asiatic Turkey. At present it is a wretched Turkish village, called Isnik. The council was composed of 318 bishops; it met in May 30, A. D. 325, and ended on August 25. The letters summoning the bishops were sent out by the Emperor Constantine, and this event was the beginning of active participation by the secular power in matters affecting the doctrine and discipline of the church.

The objects for which was called were: To suppress the doctrines of Arius, which were gaining ground; to suppress the schism of Meletius in Egypt, and to settle the differences about the proper date of celebrating Easter.

Meletius was bishop of Lycopolis in Egypt. He refused to admit to fellowship those Christians who, during the persecution, had lapsed, and sacrificed to the heathen gods, in order to avoid punishment. A long quarrel followed, and it was this which the council settled by condemning Meletius. He died the next year after the council—in 326.

The trouble over Arius and his doctrines was far more important because it involved the doctrine of the Trinity. The doctrine generally accepted was that Christ, the Son, is co-eternal and coequal with God the Father. This was denied by Arius, who asserted that the Father who begot must have existed before the Son who was begotten, and the son therefore could not be eternal. Arius was, according to some, a native of Libya, according to others he was born in Alexandria. He was a deacon in the church of Alexandria. Alexander, the bishop of that city, made an address to his clergy in which he spoke of the Trinity as consisting of a single essence. Arius objected, declared the Father and the Son to be distinct persons, and took the position stated above. A heated controversy arose, which affected not only the Christian churches in Egypt, but in Asia as well. The settlement of this, and the date of Easter, were the main reasons for calling the council of Nice.

The battle in the council was warm, but the opponents of Arius were in the majority. The council decreed that the Son is consubstantial with the Father; and in the Nicene creed, which is in all Episcopal and Roman Catholic prayer books, this is expressed, "being of one substance with the Father."

The controversy about the proper date for the celebration of Easter was settled by the adoption of the rule that has been followed ever since—that Easter is to be celebrated on the first Sunday which happens upon or next after the spring equinox, March 21; and if the full moon happen on Sunday, then Easter is the next Sunday after.

We cannot imagine where you got the idea that a church council adds anything to the text of the Bible, or takes anything away. None ever did. The province of the council was to put an interpretation upon the various Scriptural passages on which the doctrine of the Trinity is based, not to change Scripture itself.

There was a biter discussion later over the "procession of the Holy Ghost," which eventually led to a split between the eastern and western churches, which still continues. Hence we have the Roman Catholic church and the Greek Catholic church. The initial point of this division was a dispute whether the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father and the Son, or from the Father through the Son. The western church adopted the former, the Greek the latter. The Roman, or Western church, added a paragraph to the Nicene creed, which says: "And I believe in the Holy Ghost, * * who proceedeth from the Father and the Son."

Fall of Sebastopol.

Please tell me something about the taking of Sebastopol, and the cause of the Crimean war."—M. J. J., Clinton Furnace, W. Va.

In 1853, Russia demanded from the Turkish government certain guarantees as to the rights of the Greek Christians of Turkey, which the Porte resisted as being an actual abdication of its sovereignty. This led to war, in which France, England and Sardinia took sides with Turkey on the ground that the existence of the latter empire and the equilibrium of political power in Europe were endangered by Russia. The Crimea was the principal theatre of war. The allied armies, of 65,000 men, 5,000 horses and 80 guns, landed at Eupatoria Sept. 14, 1854. On the heights of the Alma river a bloody battle was fought Sept. 20, the Russians retreating back upon Sebastopol, Russia's great naval station on the Black sea. On October 9 the regular seige of the southern portion of the city was begun. The Russians had sunk vessels at the entrance to the harbor, thus preventing the allied fleets from attacking. On Oct. 25 and November 25 the Russians attacked the allies in the battles of Balaklava and Inkerman, but were defeated in both. Frequent sorties on both sides took on the character of regular battles—such as the unsuccessful assault of the French on a new redoubt on Feb. 23, 1855; their first assault upon the Malakoff and Redan, June 18; and the battle of the Tchernaya river, when 60,000 Russian infantry and 8,000 cavalry tried to break the siege. The final bombardment began Sept. 5, 1855, and lasted three days. On the 8th the Malakoff and Redan were stormed and taken by the allies after a desperate struggle. The Russians blew up their fortifications on the south side of the harbor, and retreated to the north side, which the allies never attempted seriously to capture. They destroyed the costly docks, arsenals and shipyards, and remained inactive in their camps. Their forces were withdrawn in the summer and fall of 1856.

Gertrude Atherton.

"Please give a short sketch of Gertrude Atherton and her works?"—A. M., McKinney, Tex.

Mrs. Gertrude Franklin Atherton was born in San Francisco, and married George H. Bowen Atherton, now deceased. She has lived abroad much of the time. Her biographers do not give the date of birth or marriage. Her most popular work is her last, The Conqueror, published last year. Her other books are: The Doomswoman, A Whirl Asunder, Patience Sparhawk, His Fortunate Grace, American Wives and English Husbands, The Californians, A Daughter of the Vine, The Valiant Runaways, Senator North, and the Splendid Idle Forties, which is a reprint of a volume of California sketches published in 1894, under the title Before the Gringo Came.

An Odd Query.

"Please inform me what tax or revenue it is that maintains the soldiers' homes and soldiers' pensions."—W. N. C., Danville, Ill.

There is no tax whose revenue is devoted to these purposes, and never was. The money from customs, and the internal revenue taxes on liquors, cigars, tobacco, oleomargarine, etc., and from all other sources is paid into the United States Treasury, into one general fund. No money can be paid out from the Treasury except Congress shall have passed an appropriation bill, specifying the amounts to be paid and for what purposes.

Laboring Men.

"What is the cause of laboring men being so scarce all over the country, especially in Chicago and the Northwest?"—W. H., Seligman, Mo.

The only reason is the prosperity of the country, which offers employment to practically every man who is a good workman at a trade, and is willing to work.

The Sweat-Shop System.

"Will you kindly explain the sweat shop system."—G. H. G., Woodstock, O.

A sweat shop is simply a room in which are crowded a number of girls and men with sewing machines, where they are employed in making up cheap ready-made clothing. They are called "sweat shops" because they are crowded and without good ventilation, and the summer the inmates necessarily perspire freely. They are to be found only in large cities, and the people who work in them at starvation wages are largely of foreign descent.

Paul's Jailer.

"To settle a question in the Sunday school, we appeal to you. When the jailer asked the Apostle Paul 'What must I do to be saved?' did he mean from bodily harm or from the wrarth to come?"—J. M. S., Helmwood, Tenn.

"What was the jailer's name, where Paul and Silas were in prison in Macedonia, in A. D. 62?"—M. T. B., Petros, Tenn.

As to the first question, the reply of Paul (Acts xvi, 31) shows that the jailer meant the latter. As to the second question, the jailer's name is not mentioned, therefore no one knows what it was.

Miscellaneous.

J. R. B., Grindstone, N. Y.: A is right; B is wrong.

W. J., Benton Harbor, Mich.: We have nothing which tells.

S. L. M., Alexis, N. C.: We have nothing which gives his biography.

M. P., Pullman, Neb.: We regret to say we have nothing which explains the matter.

B. N. W., Little Rock, Ia.: Thanks, but we are supplied with news by the Associated Press.

V. L. M., Edgerton, O.: We never saw the lines, and have no idea where they may be found.

J. H. W., New Lexington, O.: Ask your representative in the state legislature, Mr. Binkley, in your own town.

B. B., Venus, W. Va.: Why does a man stop running when he catches the train? Get married, and find out!

J. A. A., Whitney, Ala.: The law of Ohio does not permit a marriage license to be granted in such a case.

D. P., Bourbon, Nev.: We can not spare room to give rules for games. Any dealer in pingpong will furnish you rules.

E. T. W., Frontier, Mich.: We are in the twentieth century, which began January 1, 1901, and will end December 31, 2000.

L. W., San Diego, Cal.: We do not know. Why not write to the G. A. R. commander-in-chief, Gen. Thos. J. Stewart, Morristown, Pa.?

J. F. H., Jensden, O.: Marcus A. Hanna was a soldier in the Union army in the civil war, but we do not recall his regiment or length of service.

W. H. P., Summitville, Ind., has our thanks for noting the omission in a recent answer about the Vice Presidents. Mr. Hobart should be added to those who died in office.

J. G. H., Hartmonsville, W. Va.: The manufacturer of any turbine water-wheel will tell you how to calculate the horsepower of his wheel. Rules for one would not suit a wheel of another make.

Constant Reader, Lompoc, Cal.: In the Bureau of Weekly Blade of August 14, last, you will find the life of Miss Marietta Holley, "Samantha Allen." This department is too crowded to reprint.

R. N. D., Stewardson, Ill.: We do not know. Sorry, but the rules above prohibit the editor of the Bureau from giving any business audresses, because it would be a free advertisement.

J. P. S., Gooding, Idaho: We have no knowledge of the case. The only way to find out is to communicate with some lawyer in New York, we presume. Our private opinion is that it is a swindle, like the Anneke Jans "case."

G. H. I., Keister, Pa.: In the Weekly Blade of March 8, last, first page, we published a long article on the wireless telegraphy, with cuts, fully explaining it. We can not repeat. Too many new things

J. H. H., Hinton, W. Va.: We do not know; and if we did we could not print the address. Read the rule above, which says: "Do not ask us where you can buy anything, nor where you can sell anything." The reason of the rule is, that such answers would be advertising, and advertisements must be paid for.

Subscriber, Holdredge, Neb.: A practical knowledge of printing is a valuable thing for a proofreader. Possibly one can learn how to mark a proof by correspondence; but he needs far more than that. He ought to be an excellent English scholar, able to correct the writer's language, if bad; he should know how to spell all geographic names, names of leading men the world over, and a thousand other things that can not be learned by letter. We can not advise you as to whether you shall take it up or not.

P. A., Baldwin: Your letter regarding the navy was opened by the business manager—as are all letters addressed to The Blade. When it reached the desk of the editor of the Question Bureau, it was without the envelope, of course, and there is no postoffice address. Why so careless? Had the address been given, we would have sent you a copy of The Blade of December 4, which contains the answer. We can not reprint.

An Electric Belt Free

Send Your Application At Once To The Physician's Institute.

They Will Send You Absolutely Free One of Their 100 Guage Supreme Electric Belts, the Belt Which Has Made so Many Wonderful Cures—You Needn't Send Even a Postage Stamp, Just Your Name and Address.

Seven years ago the State of Illinois granted to the Physicians' Institute of Chicago a charter. There was need of something above the ordinary method of treatment for chronic diseases, something more than any one specialist or any number of specialists acting independently could do, so the State itself, under the powers granted it by its general laws, gave the power to the Physicians' Institute to furnish to the sick such help as would make them well and strong.

Ever since its establishment this Institute has endeavored in every possible way to carry out the original purposes of its establishment under the beneficient laws of the State.

Three years ago, the Physicians' Institute, realizing the value of electricity in the treatment of certain phases of disease, placed under the superintendence of its staff of specialists an electric belt, and this belt has been proved to be of great value as a curative agent. From time to time it has been improved until it reached that stage of perfection which warranted its present name of "Supreme."

This belt is the most effective of all agents in the cure of rheumatism, lumbago, lame back, nervous exhaustion, weakened or lost vital functions, varicocele, kidney disorders and many other complaints.

This "Supreme Electric Belt" is made in one grade only—100 guage—there is no better electric belt made and no better belt can be made. Whenever in the opinion of our staff of specialists the wonderful curative and revitalizing forces of electricity will cure you we send you, free of all cost, one of these Supreme Electric Belts. It is not sent on trial, it is yours to keep forever without the payment of one cent. This generous offer may be withdrawn at any time, so you should write to-day for this free "Supreme Electric Belt" to the Physicians' Institute, 31 1939 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ills.

Consumption Can be Cured

Marvelous Discovery By the Famous Dr. Yonkerman of Kalamazoo, Mich.—State Officials and Great Medical Men Pronounce it the Only Cure for Consumption and All Throat and Lung Troubles.

Consumptives Given up to Die and Sent Back From California Hopeless and Helpless are Now Alive and Well Through This Wonderful Cure for Consumption.

A Free Package Containing Sufficient to Convince the Most Skeptical Sent to All Who Write.

Consumption can at last be cured. Marvelous as it may seem after the many failures, a sure, positive and certain cure for the deadly consumption has at last

DR. D. P. YONKERMAN, the Discoverer of Tuberculozyne, the Only Cure for Consumption.

been discovered by Dr. Derk P. Yonkerman, a great Michigan doctor, who has made a life study of this fatal disease. His wonderful remedy has been fully tested and rigidly proven a sure cure by state officials, and noted medical men all over the world testify to its power to kill the dread germ that causes consumption. The doctor makes no secret of the ingredients of his wonderful cure, believing that the people are entitled to such a production of science, and he is sending free treatment all over the world, bringing joy of knowledge of certain rescue from this awful, fatal disease. Such eminent scientists as Koch, Luton, Pasteur and all the great medical and germ specialists and chemists have already repeatedly declared that the consumptive germ cannot live a minute in the presence of the ingredients of this wonderful remedy that has already revolutionized the treatment of consumption and has taken it from the catalogue of deadly, fatal diseases and placed it in the curable list. Free trial packages and letters from grateful people—former consumptives rescued from the very jaws of death, are sent free to all who write to Dr. Derk P. Yonkerman, 1718 Shakespeare Building, Kalamazoo, Mich. Dr. Yonkerman wants every consumptive sufferer on the face of the earth to have this marvelous and only genuine cure for consumption. Write to-day. It is a sure cure and the free trial package sent you will do you more good than all the medicines, cod-liver oils, stimulants or changes of climate and it will convince you that at last there has been discovered specifics for consumption. Don't delay—There is not an hour to lose when you have consumption, throat or lung trouble. Send to-day for free package.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

CURIOSITIES OF SOUND

Everything in Nature Has Its Keynote and Is Attuned to One Sound.

In very high or mountainous regions sounds become diminished in loudness, so that a conversation cannot be carried on in an ordinary tone of voice, says the Baltimore American. In mines or in a diving bell the reverse of this is the case. Speech becomes so startling that it must be carried on in whispers to be at all endurable to the ear. Sounds of all kinds become musical — the vibrations of the air are uniform and rapid enough. It is said that the puffs of an engine would make a tremendous organ peal of music if they could be made to attain the rapidity of fifty or sixty a second. Everything in nature has its keynote, as it were, and attuned to one particular musical sound. This fact can be very easily verified in everyday life. Stand near an open piano and speak in an ordinary tone; while speaking you will suddenly hear a string within reverberate to your voice. The tick of a watch, the sound of every human voice, the bark of a dog, the mew of a cat, the noise of a wagon, the roll of thunder, the fall of rain, the running of water, in fact, everything about us can easily be placed by an attentive ear on its proper musical note—one of the sounds of the scale. This is a most interesting experiment, and easily verified.

It is said that the ear can distinguish eleven octaves of sound, but as a rule those made by quick, short vibrations are more easily conveyed. For instance, the whirr of a locust makes more distinct impression than the sighing of the wind through the trees. A whirlwind in its approach is noiseless; it is only when it strikes some obstacle that the volume of sound becomes terrific to us. Then we receive the secondary shorter waves from the destruction of this obstacle. Tyndall says all friction is rhythmic. Flames are notoriously sensitive to sound. They will bend and flicker, and even respond with a leap of quivering light to a high, shrill sound. This is another interesting experiment. If we use a glass tube with a small jet of gas, by lowering or raising it to certain points, we can cause it to shriek out shrilly or to answer sympathetically to its own keynote when sung or spoken by the voice.

If we could only hear the roll of the vast oceans in harmony all around us in our everyday life, we could say with truth, indeed, what the poet only imagined:

"There's not the smallest orb which thou beholdest but in its orbit like an angel sings; still quiring to the young-eyed cherubim."

ADMIRALS OF THE TEETH

There are dentists in the navy now, and they are rated as yeomen. They feel the need of more rank and pay, and the National Dental association has interested itself in helping them to get it. The house committee on naval affairs heard a number of leading dentists discourse on the subject on December 13, and they were doubtless able to make out a good case for their cause. There is no navy bill probably now demand to be put in the line of promotion to be admirals, for their training does not qualify them for such a place. If they reach some such footing as that of the surgeons and chaplains, that will doubtless satisfy them, and their pretensions to that much of advancement are not unreasonable. Their profession is coming up. In the matter of ability to collect pecuniary rewards for the exercise of their skill, the leading dentists is large cities are much behind the surgeons. No single thing tends more to help a man's social standing than the ability to draw high pay for respectable work. The best modern dentist can do. Moreover, his education is more careful and his professional training more protracted and complete than it used to be. Only last week, Dr. Lorenz was quoted as reminding some newspaper men that surgery, like dentistry, is almost altogether technique. The dentist is coming up in the world as the doctor did before him, coming up indeed so fast that he will probably resent as impertinent any suggestion that he has not yet forgotten how to bleed. In time the navy dentist is likely to get what he wants and to be in a position to condole with the navy chaplain upon the inadequacy of his pay and uniform.—Harper's Weekly.

Why Shakespeare Endures.

What interests us in Shakespeare's plays is not the plays themselves, but the (strictly irrelevant) truth and beauty that he poured into them. We love them for their matchless poetry and their matchless insight into the human soul. "Hamlet" is for us nothing but the study of a contemplative man distracted by the necessity to be up and doing; "Macbeth," the study of a noble mind degraded by the ambition; "The Merchant of Venice," the study of racial strength against contempt and persecution. Nothing to us now, the actual framework of these studies; everything the studies themselve and the language in which they are set forth. Our pleasure in the production of a Shakespearean play is according solely to the illuminative rightness of the conception of the chief character or characters and to the sonorous beauty with which the verse is declaimed by all.—Saturday Review.

Witty Alice Roosevelt.

At a recent charitable function in Washington, Senator Patterson donated $10 to the cause. The delighted ladies were profuse in their protestations of gratitude and never-failing remembrance. Later some one asked the price of a rose. "Five dollars," said Miss Alice Roosevelt, quickly.

"Isn't that rather high?" grasped the astonished buyer.

"No," replied Miss Roosevelt. "Senator Patterson gave twice that for a simple for-get-me-not."—New York Times.

At the Foot of the Pyramids.

Guide—It took over 200 years to build that pyramid.

American—You don't say so! Must have been a government job, I guess.—Burger und Bauern Kalender.

Her Inference.

He called her a "daughter of Eve,"
Because of her beauty. Her rage
As a "daughter of Eve" made him grieve,
For she thought he referred to her age.
—Baltimore Herald.

I Will Cure You of RHEUMATISM

Else No Money Is Wanted.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer.

I am a specialist in Rheumatism, and have treated more cases than any other physician, I think. For 16 years I made 2,000 experiments with different drugs, testing all known remedies while searching the world for something better. Nine years ago I found a weakly chemical in Germany which, with my previous discoveries, gives me a certain cure.

I don't mean that it can turn bony joints into flesh again; but it can cure the disease at any stage, completely and forever. I have done it fully 100,000 times.

I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism, and I will mail you an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure. Take it for a month at my risk. If is succeeds, the cost is only $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

I meant that exactly. If you say the results are not what I claim, I don't expect a penny from you.

I have no samples. Any mere sample that can affect chronic Rheumatism must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met. And in all my experience—in all my 2,000 tests—I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten.

Write me and I will send you the order. Try my remedy for a month, as it can't harm you anyway. If it fails it is free.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 528, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

The Sunday School.

THE CROSS ON MARS HILL.

The International Sunday School Lesson for February 1—"Paul at Athens." Acts 17:22-34. (Study verses 13-34.)

Americans count Independence hall ancient; yet how young we are as nation we may perceive when we recall the age of the city of Athens, to which the Apostle Paul fled when driven from Thessalonica and Berea. Mars Hill or the Areopagus, where he delivered the address which is the text of today's lesson, had 1,500 years of history behind it when he stood in its center. Once it had been the tribunal where crimes were tried, but now its judicial functions, if any remained at all, appear to have been restricted to determining religious questions. For in Athens it was a capital offense to preach anything contrary to the state religion, and either Paul had been carried before this court to justify himself and the doctrines he had been proclaiming in the market place, or else he had seized the occasion to set forth the gospel before the wisest men of the world's wisest city. The zealous campaigner had a period of waiting to spend in Athens, pending the arrival of Silas and Timothy. One might think him warranted in resting, after his recent stirring experiences, but not he; every new city was but a fresh opportunity to proclaim the good news.

The Spectacle of a City.

The sight of a city moves every thinking man. One cannot watch its passing throngs without something of a feeling of sadness. Multitudes always excite the pity of a great heart. It was characteristic of the world's greatest Man that he should weep over the capital of his nation, as he contemplated its walls, and thought upon the multitudes which they enclosed. Paul, so like his Master in many respects, resembled him in this also, for as he moved to and fro amid the splendors of Athens, beholding the hollowness of its culture, and the emptiness of its worship, his great heart was touched with pity; and he longed to show the people a better way. He knew that it takes more than splendid architecture and beautiful statues—which Athens had in a surpassing degree—to make a city great. He was too wise a man to be deceived by mere outward show. Doubtless he realized the aching, hungry hearts that so often hide beneath costly robes. So he sought to speak forth the message which means purity, peace, power and moral health to all who receive it. Then, as now, the gospel of Jesus was the only sufficient remedy for the ills of a city.

Open-Air Preaching.

Not satisfied with telling his message in the synagogues, Paul preached also in the market place. He was not the sort of preacher to be satisfied with talking to empty benches; he was bound to reach the people, and therefore he went where the people were to be found. The spirit of the churches of today is tending the same way. At least one of the ablest and most prominent ministers in New York preaches on the street corner every Sunday that weather permits. So do many other preachers in other places. The message which every representative of Jesus bears is so insistent that, by some means or other, it must be made to reach men. If he had not preached in the market place, Paul would not have had opportunity to preach before the Areopgites.

Wisdom Gone to Seed.

When knowledge is not vitalized by a high purpose it becomes futile and frivolous, and merely one form of sensuality. Culture is not primarily an end in itself, but a means to something higher. These ancient Athenians had got into the supercilious state of mind which is not unknown among educated Americans today. All knowledge was but a toy to be trifled with, and they were bored even from their self-esteeming criticism. They even spoke patronizingly of their own gods. They suffered badly from ennui; they were altogether blase, and constantly on the search for a new sensation. Every religion was only a diversion to them. The record runs of them that "All the Athenians and the strangers sojourning there spent their time in nothing else, but either to tell or to hear some new thing." And this was the condition of affairs in the known world! When knowledge ceases to be employed for high ends it degenerates into mere dilettanteism.

An Orator Among Philosophers.

It is the occasion that reveals the orator. An ordinary preacher might have gone into his "barrel" and got out his best old sermon, probably a horatory one, to deliver before that assembly of Areopagites, who were representatives of Athens' highest culture. But this little Jew who stood up in the presence of the cynical wisdom of the east was an orator and a better philosopher than any of his hearers. So, with an orator's quickness in utilizing an occasion, and with a philosopher's understanding of the beliefs and the weaknesses of his hearers, Paul proceeded, with consummate skill, on the plane of Athenian philosophy, to set forth the reasonable basis for the worship of the one true God. He was but carrying out his own principle of being "made all things to all men," that He might "by all means save some." Like a wise man, he adapted his method of approach to his audience. So wonderful is the gospel that it may be made to fit all situations and conditions, and all kinds of men. The Salvation Army, giving its "experiences" on the street corner, is as truly preaching the gospel as Phillips Brooks in his sermonals, expounding in the cathedral pulpit, setting forth the ethical aspects of Christianity.

The Reaches of the Gospel.

It is easy to hold too narrow a conception of what constitutes the gospel. The scholar delving among his musty books may be doing a greater service for Christianity and mankind than the evangelist who is swaying thousands. President Charles Cuthbert Hall, as he today receives and debates with the Hindu philosophers in India, expounding and defending, by all the powers of his great mind, the truth of the gospel, is as truly preaching Christ as any preacher who is telling the story of the cross to an American audience. And doubtless Dr. Hall is quoting from

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1903.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.... .....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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OUR CURTAIN PREMIUM.

The subscribers to The Blade have discovered that the lace curtains we are sending out as a premium are "a good thing," and the demand is so great that we are a little behind hand in filling orders. If there is a few days' delay, do not get worried. You shall have the curtains, though just now we are using the entire product of the factory, whose proprietors are doing all they can to increase their output so as to keep up with our orders. Let the good work go on, however. Get up clubs for The Blade, and the curtains will reach you within a reasonable time.

THE ANTI-VACCINATIONISTS.

No doubt the persons in Toledo who are objecting to the enforcement of the rule of the board of health that all pupils of the public schools must be vaccinated, are sincere in their belief that vaccination is not a preventive of smallpox. But a man may be sincere, yet entirely mistaken. The history of this disease in past centuries, before the discovery of Jenner, shows the futility of their theories.

The ravages of this disease were terrible before preventive means were found. An English writer of the first half of the eighteenth century remarked that the majority of the ladies at the English court were badly marked by the pits it leaves. Blindness was very common, due to inflammation of the conjunctiva from the disease. It is rare now to meet a person scarred from smallpox. In the early part of the nineteenth century, this disease raged in epidemic form among the Indians of the Northwest, and whole tribes of the red men were absolutely exterminated by it.

The discovery of vaccination by Dr. Edward Jenner in 1796 put into our hands the first effective means of preventing this loathsome, dangerous and disfiguring disease. Since its general introduction, the mortality statistics of any civilized country show that the deaths from smallpox bear a fixed relation to the thoroughness with which vaccination is carried out. The more general the preventive measure, the fewer the deaths. We no longer have epidemics of it once in a generation, as was the case previously.

Vaccination is a preventive measure of the same class as the hypodermic injection of antitoxin to cure diphtheria, of a similar use of a serum to stop the ravages of cattle fever, the use of formalin in blood poisoning, and so on. Every cure by any of these is an argument for vaccination as well—if the latter needs any argument, after a century of successful experience.

The right of the authorities to insist upon vaccination is clear, under the police powers of government. Man is a gregarious animal; he lives in communities. No individual has the right to perform an act which will imperil the lives or health of his fellow-citizens; nor has he the right, by neglecting proved preventive measures, to do the same thing. The health authorities of Toledo and of every other city should do their duty, firmly but courteously, in insisting upon the protection of their several communities from this disease.

TREMENDOUS TRAFFIC VOLUME

The New York Times is moved to surprise by the magnitude of the traffic on the Great Lakes, as shown by the arrivals and clearances given in the treasury reports. The Times makes a comparison of the traffic of the lake ports with the commerce of London and New York. The net tonnage of the lake ports for October last exceeded that of London, the greatest port in the world, for the entire twelve months of 1901. It is worth noting, too, that the lake traffic is entirely interstate. And this domestic traffic of the lake ports for this one month of October exceeded the entire foreign trade tonnage of New York for the twelve months of 1902.

Eight months is about the limit of the season of lake navigation, while the port of New York is open the year round. For the season ending with November last the total clearances and entries at the lake ports of interstate traffic was 143,659,000 tons—practically eleven times the tonnage of the foreign commerce of the port of New York. The Times adds: "It is of course largely the shipment of ores that brings out these tremendous totals, but ores are precisely the freight that involves in the uses to which it is put the greatest volume and the most extensive variety of industrial activity."

The people of the interior sometimes are moved to exclaim against liberal appropriations for the improvement of the connecting channels of the Great Lakes and of the lake harbors; but the tremendous totals of the traffic on these inland seas are the result of this far-seeing and beneficent policy. The improvements made by the government has made it possible to increase largely the size of the great freight-carriers, thus cheapening transportation—of which cheapening process the consumers of the United States are the ultimate beneficiaries. Even the pople in the immediate neighborhood of the lakes sometimes fail to realize the tremendous growth in recent years of lake business, and the part which harbor and river improvements have had in its development.

Jim Tillman is certain the newspapers are persecuting him. This is the usual defense of the criminal.

DOES GERMANY WANT WAR?

Germany claims that, under the declared blockade of Venezuela, the gunboat Panther had a right to enter Lake Maracaibo and enforce the blockade against traffic coming from Colombia by way of two rivers flowing eastward into that body of water. Germany also claims that when the Panther attempted to enter the lake, she was fired upon by Fort San Carlos, which guards the entrance thereto. The Venezuelan authorities declare that the Panther fired on the fort, and was then beaten off. Then she returned, with two other German warships, and resumed the bombardment.

This event has rendered the Venezuelan complication far more serious than it was before. The German naval commanders seem to be endeavoring by every means to stir up the Venezuelans. Whether this is in obedience to direct orders from Berlin, or whether the German government is simply resorting to an evasion of direct responsibility by authorizing its naval head in Venezuelan waters to use his own discretion, so that it may be in position to disavow his acts in case things go the wrong way, can not at present be determined.

It is to be noted that all the offensive acts on the part of the blockading fleet are due to the Germans. The English vessels are maintaining the original theory of a "pacific blockade," and taking no part in German aggression. The English people are not in sympathy with the alliance, and the inaction of the British fleet shows that the government obeys the popular will.

The only explanation of the course of the German vessels, at a time when the commissioners are assembling in Washington to endeavor to settle the Venezuelan matter through diplomatic means, is that Germany wants war. If this is true, it is the United States she wishes to involve; in other words, she proposes to challenge the Monroe Doctrine. It would seem that she wants a foothold on Venezuelan territory, not only to push her colonial schemes, but to be near the isthmian canal which we propose to construct. We may be entirely wrong in this supposition, but a careful survey of the situation certainly lends color to the conclusion.

SENATOR HANNA IS RIGHT.

According to the Washington correspondents, Senator Hanna is standing by his earlier declaration that while he will do all he can to secure a delegation from Cuyahoga county favorable to the nomination of Myron T. Herrick for governor, outside of his home county he will not ask his friends to support Mr. Herrick or any of the other candidates, but that he will be perfectly content with whosoever the convention may name as standard bearer.

Hon. Albert Douglas has been in Washington for several days and has been informed by Senator Hanna that it will cause him, Mr. Hanna, no embarrassment if his friends support the Ross county man. Mr. Douglas feels perfectly free to ask the so-called Hanna Republicans to support his candidacy. Senator Harding claims to have the same assurances from Senator Hanna. John Malloy, who has also had conferences with Mr. Hanna recently, has been told practically the same thing. Mr. Hanna declaring that so far as the state at large is concerned, he expects to have enough to do in looking after his own candidacy for United States senator.

All of which leads Republicans to believe that they may expect an open field and that any aspirant for gubernatorial honors may feel free to enter the contest. Mr. Hanna's friends will do well not to embarrass the senator, but take him at his word and not drag him into a factional fight, which he has the political wisdom to wish to avoid.

PLAIN AMERICANS.

"I seem to be nothing but just a plain American," said Secretary Hay in his address before the Ohio Society of New York, at its annual dinner. He told the audience that he could not claim to be an Ohio man, though he had married an Ohio woman, and he explained the remark above thus: He was born in Indiana, reared in Illinois and educated in Rhode Island; he got his law in Springfield, his politics under Lincoln in Washington, his diplomacy in Europe, Asia and Africa; he has a residence in New Hampshire, and a desk in the District of Columbia; his father was born in the North and his mother in the South, while his grandfathers were of Scotch, English, German and French blood.

The typical American of today is like Mr. Hay, a descendant of different races or nationalities, preserving all that is best in the different strains. Since the civil war, the question of birth north or south, cuts far less figure than it did before, and much to the advantage of the nation. Even the state from which a man hails is of less importance as the years go on. We are getting to be just plain Americans, whose loyalty is due to the nation as a whole, instead of a state or a section.

TILLMAN AND GONZALEZ.

The death of Editor Gonzalez makes Lieutenant Governor Tillman a murderer. The shooting was publicly done, and not in self-defense. The feud between the two men was of long standing, and nothing occurred at the time to increase Tillman's ill-feeling. Hence it is a clear inference that the deed was wilful murder, with malice aforethough. That crime is punishable by death according to the laws of South Carolina. We shall now see whether a jury of South Carolinians will possess enough of the stern sense of justice to find Tillman guilty.

However, Editor Gonzalez was by no means without blame. He was, in his way, as truculent and abusive as Tillman. Both men belonged to the Democratic party, but to opposite factions; and the editor's attacks on the Lieutenant Governor were couched in the language of the gutter. The Tillman family may have sprung from the "white trash" of the state—who are held in nearly the same contempt as the negroes, by the "aristocracy;" but if Gonzalez belonged to the latter, he certainly did not act on the old maxim of "noblesse oblige." He played the bully, and in language, at least, there was nothing to choose between him and Tillman.

But foul language and abusive epithets do not condone a premeditated, cowardly murder. Tillman should suffer the penalty of his crime, for the sake of law and order in South Carolina. It is a lesson a certain class of politicians down there seem to need badly.

It is presumed that David Bennett Hill has now reached the farther end of the hole.

THE ANTI-TRUST BILL.

The sub-committee of the judiciary committee of the House has at last agreed on a measure designed for the control of trusts, which was reported to the full committee Jan. 23. It is said that Attorney General Knox has twice revised the bill, and therefore it may be considered to reflect the views of the President and Mr. Knox. At least all the indications point that way.

The opening sections of the bill impose upon all corporations engaged in interstate or foreign commerce a large degree of publicity as to their affairs, and especially their finances, through returns made annually to the interestate commerce commission, and at such other times as that body may require. These returns are to be made upon oath, and an official who prepares or knowingly swears to a false return is deemed guilty of subornation of perjury or perjury, and shall be prosecuted under the existing United States laws.

The fifth section is very important. It prohibits the granting, asking or accepting rebates or any other special concessions or facilities with respect to interstate commerce. Any violation of the provisions of this section is punishable by a fine of not less than $1,000.

The sixth and seventh sections are the strongest and most radical in the bill. They provide that no corporation engaged in the production, manufacture or sale of any article of commerce shall violate any of the provisions of the preceding sections, or attempt to monopolize or control the production, manufacture or sale in any particular locality by discrimination in prices or by giving special privileges or rebates in order to destroy competition, or use any of the facilities of interstate commerce, or in any way engage in interstate commerce for the purpose of doing or facilitating such production, manufacture or sale with such intent; nor shall any other person or corporation use any of the facilities of interstate commerce, or in any way engage in interstate commerce in buying, selling or disposing of any article of commerce for the purpose of enabling the first mentioned corporation to engage or to continue in production, manufacture or sale or control with such intent. These sections also prohibit common carriers from knowingly transporting any property produced, manufactured or sold in violation of any provision of this act, or of the Sherman anti-trust act, or of the interstate commerce act.

These provisions are drastic, and if they can be enforced the measure will prove effective. But the weak point in any such legislation is in the matter of proof. For instance, the prohibition upon common carriers in the closing sentence of the above paragraph. How can a railway or steamship company know whether a corporation is violating any of the sections named? And if the common carrier should transport freight in violation of this provision, how can the government prove in court that it had full knowledge that the corporation furnishing the freight was violating the law?

No doubt these sections will be fully threshed out in the discussion of the full judiciary committee; and later on the floor of each house of Congress, and they will probably be amended to a degree. Nevertheless, the measure at present may be taken as indicating the general scope of the law as it will finally appear—for the President is determined that there shall be anti-trust legislation, if he has to summon Congress in extra session to accomplish it.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

A bulletin just issued by the Treasury department shows that the export trade of the United States is again normal, and on the increase, as has been its condition since 1897. It shows that, from the decline due to the failure of the corn crop last year and the unusual demand at home, the export figures have increased from 88 million dollars in June to 148 millions in December, and reached the highest mark ever made by exports in the month of December.

June, July and August of the year 1902 were the only months since August, 1899, in which the export figures fell below the 100 million-dollar line, and this was due to the causes above indicated. With the arrival of the new crops of breadstuffs, cotton and provisions, the exports have rapidly advanced, the increase in December over the preceding month being about 23 million dollars, of which the value of 11 millions is in cotton, 5 millions in provisions, 4 millions in breadstuffs, and a million dollars in mineral oils.

The December exports are 11 million dollars in excess of December, 1901, 3 millions over the banner year of 1900, 10 millions more than in 1898, 30 millions more than in 1896, 35 millions more than in 1895, 61 millions greater than in 1892, and actually double those of 1887. Only one month in the entire history of our export trade—October, 1900—shows as large exports, while in no December have the exports reached as high a figure of value as in December, 1902.

Taking up the imports, the bulletin shows a similar increase. The December imports were larger than in any preceding December in the history of our import trade, being $94,307,204, against $79,929,271 in December, 1901, and $63,697,207 in December, 1900, and larger than in any preceding month except April, 1897, when the imports were abnormally large by reason of the approaching change in tariff. Importations free of duty are $40,668,113 against $29,145,669 in December, 1900, indicating that the increase is chiefly in manufacturers' materials which form the bulk of the non-dutiable articles.

The total imports for the year ending with December are far in excess of any preceding year, being $969,270,000, against $880,419,910 in 1901, $829,149,714 in 1900, $823,397,726 in 1890, $696,807,176 in 1880, and $461,132,058 in 1870. The importations of 1902 are $83,850,099 greater than in the preceding year, of which increase over 60 millions was in manufacturers' materials.

The conditions of our foreign trade are thus shown to be sound, and there is nothing in the outlook to indicate any unfavorable change. The increase in imports is largely due to the importation of foreign articles used by our own manufacturers in production, and this side of the foreign trade account is quite satisfactory as the other. The era of prosperity goes right along.

Somebody should send John Bull a copy of the old Webster spelling-book, with the little story of poor dog Tray strongly marked in blue pencil.

Mr. Quay is another distinguished gentleman who believes in standing pat.

CANAL TREATY SIGNED.

So the apparent halt in the Panama canal negotiations at Washington was not because Colombia was intractable, as the newspapers guessers at the capital had it. Instead, it was because an agreement had been reached, and the treaty was being drafted for signature. The signing took place yesterday, and all that remains is for the United States Senate and the corresponding Colombian body to ratify it. Then the title, franchises and property of the French canal company will be bought, and Uncle Sam will be ready to begin work.

That is to say, if the great railway interests which have for years blocked the isthmian canal scheme can find no way of blocking progress. No doubt they will have the temerity to attempt to prevent the ratification of the treaty in its present form by our own Senate; and if they can foment discord in the Colombian body, it will be done. Still, it is beginning to look as if they are near the end of their obstructive resources and that the great canal will be finally put through.

The Colombian congress does not meet until some time this spring after the adjournment of our own Congress on March 4 next. It is expected the Senate will ratify the new treaty before adjournment, after which all will depend upon the Colombian body. If it amends the treaty, even in one sentence, then the whole matter will have to wait until Congress meets in December next, that the Senate may consider the amendment. Should it fail to agree thereto, then negotiations for the canal treaty would have to be begun all over again. There are possibilities of delay and obstruction, it will be seen; and the enemies of the canal will avail themselves thereof, if possible, we may be sure.

THE ISLE OF PINES.

As soon as the matter of reciprocity with Cuba is settled, the governments of the United States and of Cuba will probably take up the question of the Isle of Pines. By the terms of the treaty of Paris, it was left outside the Cuban boundaries, and the question of sovereignty over it was left for future determination. By an arrangement between us and Cuba, the latter was to continue to exercise jurisdiction over it until a settlement of the matter is reached.

Trouble has begun on that island, however. It is fertile and healthy, and some three hundred Americans are now living thereon. These are said to be contemplating resistance, forcible, if necessary, to Cuban authority, claiming that they are oppressively taxed and that the larger island is deriving the benefit of the expenditure of the revenue thus acquired. They have made a demand upon Minister Squiers for the protection due to "American citzens on American territory." The value of the island to us is that, were our title confirmed, it would be our territory nearest to the Panama canal.

AGUINALDO'S PLAN.

We doubt if the extraordinary plan set forth by Aguinaldo for the betterment of conditions in the Philippines will receive much attention at the hands of Congress. The erstwhile leader of the insurrection desires that body to provide a loan of twenty million dollars in cash and a credit of eighty millions more, to be devoted to the development of agriculture in the islands. The money is to be loaned out under the direction of a bank to be established in Manila and is to be repaid in three installments, due in ten, fifteen and twenty years.

The plan recommended by Governor Taft is a vastly better one. He says the gold standard should be established in place of the silver one, that the losses and embarrassments of a fluctuating currency may be avoided, and he urges that the duties on Philippine imports into the United States shall be reduced 75 per cent, thus promoting commerce between us and our insular possessions. Under this plan there would be no room for jobbery and fraud, and every opportunity for improvement.

MARCONI'S TRIUMPH.

The Marconi people were treated to a genuine surprise at the capabilities of their transatlantic system in the transmission of the message of President Roosevelt to King Edward. The English station is at Poldhu, Cornwall, on the extreme southwestern coast of England, and the first American station is at Cape Breton. The second is at Wellfleet, on Cape Cod, which is 660 miles further from Poldhu than is the Cape Breton station.

It was intended to send the message from Wellfleet to Cape Breton, and then repeat it to Poldhu. Before the hour arrived when the operators were to be on the lookout for signals, the operator at Wellfleet amused himself by sending the President's message without calling the other stations. To his amazement, and that of all the others concerned, the message was received at Poldhu, taking but four minutes for its transmission. The demonstration of the practicability of direct communication between England and the United States was as complete as it was unexpected.

The United States government is experimenting with another system of wireless telegraphy, not Marconi's. The workings have been so successful that the Navy department is preparing to install the system between the California coast and Hawaii, and from the latter to the Philippines. The latter range is extremely long, but the officers say it is simply a matter of more powerful currents, and promise communication between the United States and Manila within eighteen months—at a cost of only $182,000, including a station at Hong Kong. It looks as though the wireless system has come to stay.

The Tennessee senate has passed a bill extending the operations of the "four-mile" liquor law to towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants. The provisions of the measure are such that all towns in Tennessee, save eight, may now prohibit the liquor traffic if a majority of the voters so desire. "Local option and high license" is proving the most workable method of getting rid of the saloons.

Mr. Carnegie should follow the example of a gentleman in New York. He donated $70,000,000 to his home town for a public library, and then established a fund of $100,000 for its support.

Prosperity is coming to Billy Bryan in wagons. His latest strike of pay dirt is being drawn for jury duty at two dollars a day.

A PLEASANT LETTER.

Our readers, very often, in writing business or other letters to The Blade, take occasion to say pleasant and appreciative things of the paper, and to express the high value they put upon it. It is not often, however, that a patron writes a letter for that express purpose. The following is one of those epistles, and is of a nature to warm the editorial heart. It is from a gentleman in Somerset county, Pennsylvania:

Editor Blade—I write you to thank you for the very interesting reply to my question in regard to the immigration of the Jews. And I can easily see to what trouble you went to get your information, and I am sure it will be of interest to most of your readers. Permit me to further say that I prize The Blade very highly. The Question Bureau contains much valuable information, which most of us, who have not access to large libraries, would never get. I read the daily papers, but at the end of the week I turn to The Blade and there read the important news of the past week, in the most condensed, plainest and easily understood articles, that, in my estimation, ever were written. Again thanks.

Very truly yours,
H. D. MOORE, M. D.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Congress Has Little Time.

Only about thirty working days remain for the present congress to complete its legislation, and that means that it will have to work with great energy in order to accomplish the tasks which lie before it. Some of the legislation proposed is of a kind to provoke discussion, such as the provisions intended to deal with the trust problem. It can scarcely be expected that any coinage legislation for the Philippines can pass without an energetic contest, as was indicated by the adoption by the house on Thursday of the substitute proposed by the minority instead of the bill reported by the committee on insular affairs. The reciprocity treaties still await action in the senate, and that, with Cuba, has dragged along for such a time that the outlook for its ratification cannot be viewed without concern, notwithstanding the fact that its advocates are now more confident than they have ever been since it came up for action. Currency legislation of an important character still awaits action, and it would be vain to hope that it can reach the stage of enactment without discussion of a very vigorous kind. All this will take time, which can with difficulty be spared in the course of a month or so.

Germany's Action.

There is a manifest unrest in Washington due to the singular action of the German cruisers Panther, Vineta and Falke in their bombardment of Fort San Carlos. Do their commanders know what end they are trying to achieve? Does the kaiser realize what he is doing? How far will this unique sort of debt-collecting proceed before international fair play will assert itself? These are questions for Germany to ponder. England already is tired of the Venezuela business, and the ministry that was drawn into it grows more and more unpopular.

Col. Lynch's Case.

Arthur Lynch, an Australian of Irish parentage, went to South Africa as a war correspondent, joined the Boers, raised a heterogeneous body of outlanders which he called the "the Irish Brigade" and nominally waged war against the British. He was not in any battle and his "brigade" was soon disbanded but he had made his point. He went to Ireland and won an election to parliament on the strength of his having "fought against the British." Warned not to apear in England on penalty of arrest for treason he accordingly went there and his trial and conviction followed. It was a clear case and there was no substantial defense. But there is so large an element of humbug in the man's performances and so obvious an intent to pose as a martyr and to make capital out of his defense of the empire that no one expects the death sentence to be carried out. He will probably get a term in prison and forfeit his right to hold office. In these hard-headed, matter of fact days public opinion will not tolerate execution for treason, among English speaking people, unless the traitor is a real and not a professional one.

The Militia Bill.

The militia bill which has been before congress for some time and which passed the senate recently, was signed by the president a couple of days ago. This measure is in the main a revision of the existing legislation to conform to modern conditions, and it omits some now obsolete provisions. It authorizes the secretary of war to issue to the organized militia in the states and territories, on the requisition of the governers, standard service magazine arms in such number as may be necessary to arm them, and to set aside allotments out of the annual appropriations for the payment, subsistence and transportation of such portion of the militia as shall engage in actual field or camp service for instruction. Arrangements are made for the participation of the militia in the encampment and maneuvers of the regular army, and in other respects efforts are made to promote the efficiency of the militia. Time must determine whether congress has gone far enough in this legislation, but the general opinion appears to be that, at any rate, a desirable step in advance has been taken.

The Coal Commission.

If the coal commission fulfills Mr. Mitchell's expectations and grants an increase in wages to the miners, there will be some clerical work necessary to reckon up the back pay, as the increase must date from November, 1902. Meantime the sessions of the commission continue with no prospect of an end. It was announced recently that four hundred witnesses had been examined, but that there were sixty more independent companies to be heard. Much of the testimony introduced has been irrelevant, and there have been tedious repetitions. Judge Gray has not added much to his reputation as a jurist by presiding over this board.

The Statehood Fight.

One fact about the statehood fight at Washington that cannot escape notice is that nobody is antagonizing, at least openly, the proposition to admit the territory of Oklahoma. Senator Quay and his cohorts think that Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico should all be admitted, and Senator Beveridge and his followers desire to admit Oklahoma with the Indian Territory attached, and leave out Arizona and New Mexico. These latter territories are sparsely populated, while Oklahoma contains five or six hundred thousand people, exclusive of Indian Territory, which has nearly as many more.

As the public is not in the confidence of the senate leaders, it can not judge whether Oklahoma and Indian Territory are to be admitted together at this session, or whether all of the territories are to be let in, or whether there is not to be immediate statehood for any of them. It is rumored that the omnibus statehood bill would be vetoed by the President if it should pass the senate, the house, as will be remembered, having passed it several months ago. That may account for the apparent confidence of the Republican leaders in the senate that the bill will not become a law, in spite of Mr. Quay's majority of four. Many in the east, it is safe to say, would rather see the omnibus bill defeated and the Beveridge proposition substituted for it, for in this way two unready territories would be kept out for the present, while a new commonwealth of a million souls would be brought into organized existence.

THAT NEEDED WORD.

The Buffalo Commercial is after that needed word, to take the place of "wireless telegram." It says:

The first use of the word telegram, by the way, was in the Albany Evening Journal, April 6, 1852, when a corresponden, E. P. Smith, of Rochester, wrote that a friend of his would ask leave to introduce a new and much-needed word, telegram, to-wit, in place of clumsy compounds like "telegraphic dispatch," or of the incorrect use of telegraph as describing the message sent. Fifty years later men write by electric sparks, through space, across the ocean. The message thus sent is a telegram—a "far-off writing"—but cannot be called by that name. A telegram is often called a "wire;" why not call the new telegram a "wireless?" It is short, expressive and English.

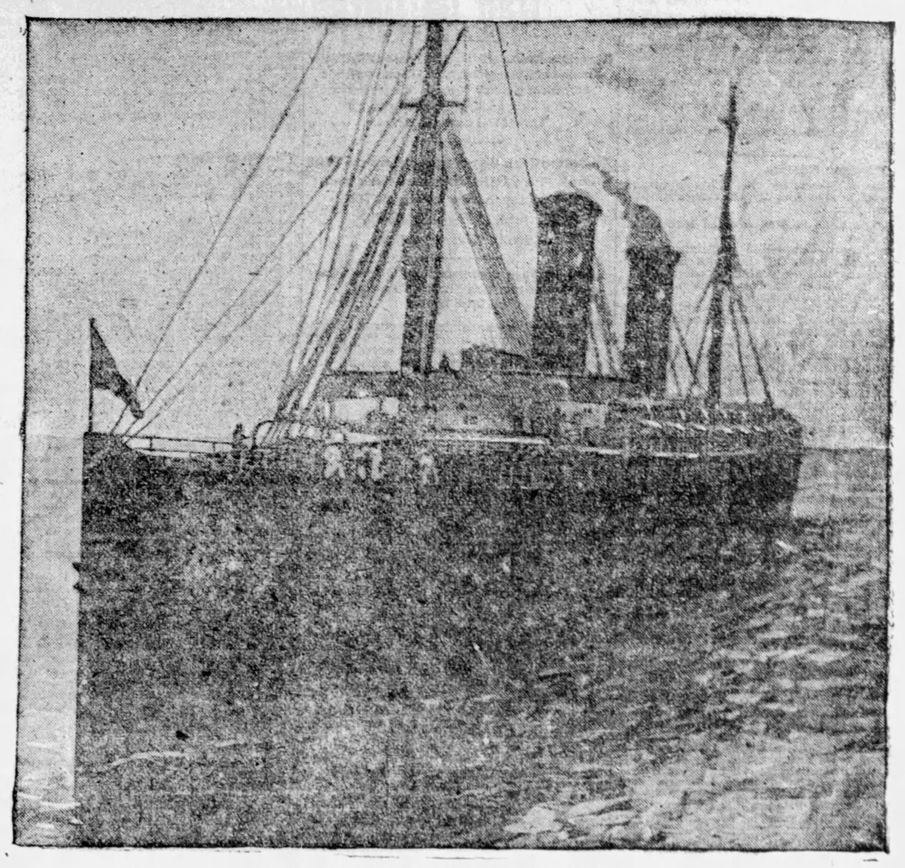
It is short, it is English, but it is not expressive. It is a negative, not an affirmation. It does not express what a Marconi message is; it tells what it is not. "Marconigram" is not good, because there are other systems of ether transmission besides his. In point of fact, no suggestion has yet been made which has met with any degree of favor.

The Cuban minister has been received officially at Madrid—but it was probably a bitter pill for Spanish pride to swallow.

The German gunners down at Ft. San Carlos seem to be worse morksmen than are city policemen.

Addicks is still declaring that it's himself or nothing.

CRIPPLED LINER ST. LOUIS TO GET SADLY NEEDED REPAIRS



GREAT AMERICAN LINER ST. LOUIS

New York, Jan. 24.—The crippled St. Louis is to have a thorough overhauling in dry dock. This was a foregone conclusion when she entered port here nearly a week overdue because of leaky boilers and with her passengers passing resolutions of indignation. The great ocean greyhound has not been repaired since she went into commission, and her machinery and boilers are in a tough condition. The passengers of her last trip, who, are banded together for legal action, declare they will press suit for damages because of being set afloat in an unseaworthy craft.

Peculiarity About Next Month

FEBRUARY, 1903:

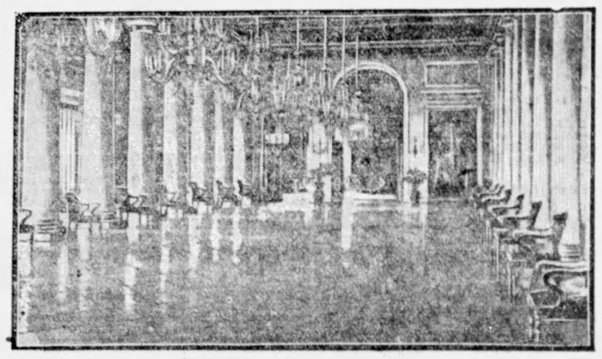
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28

If you look at your calendar you will notice something peculiar about the month of February. The month begins and ends even, as a printer would say who has a "take" that does not begin or end with a paragraph.

Each day of the week occurs four times.

In the last 132 years this has occurred but 15 times. In the next 50 years it will occur five times—in 1914, 1925, 1931, 1942 and in 1953.

CENTENNIAL BALL TO BE GIVEN AT CALCUTTA



ASSEMBLY HALL IN CALCUTTA.

Calcutta, Jan. 23.—Lord and Lady Curzon are deep in the preparations for the grand ball to be given Monday night in the government house, in celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the opening of the palatial residence of the Indian governor general by Lord Wellesley.

The ball is to be a grand affair. It is to be held in the great assembly hall of the government house. It is planned to reproduce as far as possible the scene of the opening ball one hundred years ago—in the appearance of the hall and the dress of the hosts and the guests.

Current Events.

Claims amounting to $1,000,000 are to be made against western railroads for alleged overcharges on shipments of livestock.

United States tug Leyden, en route from Porto Rico to Newport, ran upon Block Island ledges during fog and will prove total loss; thirty-three members of crew rescued.

A. J. Hopkins' election as United States senator ratified by Illinois house and senate in joint session; he pledged himself in address to support party measures and President Roosevelt's administration.

Anti-loan shark bill introduced in Illinois legislature; suit to enforce wage assignments forbidden.

Terms of anti-trust bill agreed upon by house sub-committee given in detail. Provision for publicity is made and rebates and trade discrimination are forbidden.

Chicago Board of Trade protests to senate against proposed transfer of interstate commerce commission to new Chamber of Commerce.

At the court-martial of Major Edwin F. Glenn at Manila two civilian scouts testify that they ordered the native guides killed, and that Major Glenn did not order their execution as charged.

Subway one-half mile long connecting north and south side boulevard system of Chicago, is planned by Lincoln and South park commissioners; legislature's consent to $2,000,000 bond issue, with referendum, will be asked.

Senator Quay's dictatorship over senate shown by test vote; temporary sidetracking of his statehood bill to enable Cuban reciprocity debate refused, 37 to 27; eleven Republicans voted with Democrats to support Quay.

F. T. Campbell, former Iowa railroad commissioner, protested to interstate commerce commission against railroad rate increase; 1901 earnings increased $401 per mile over 1900; expenses, $26; freight hauled one-half cheaper than ten years ago.

Bill is introduced in Indiana to prevent live bird matches in trap shooting contests.

Scores of Mississippi negroes preparing to ask appointment as postmaster at Indianola.

President John I. Sabin, at Chicago Telephone company annual meeting, announced that attention would be given to increased efficiency during 1903; 8,000 orders for 'phones unfilled; earnings for 1902 equaled 10.02 per cent.

John Mitchell, president of United Mine Workers, declared before Indiana legislature's committee he does not believe combination between railroads and operators exists; shortage attributed to increased demand and reduced output.

President Stickney, of Great Western railroad at interstate commerce hearing, Chicago, testified rates on live stock should be higher than packing products, because of greater speed required for transportation.

Chester T. Long nominated for United States senator by Kansas Republican legislative caucus; bill to suppress anarchist literature presented to Michigan legislature.

Philippine coinage bill framed by Cannon (Ill.) and other Republican leaders and establishing gold standard there, defeated by house, 146 to 128; minority substitute passed making United States money legal tender.

Michigan railroad tax assessment reduced $9,522,000 by commission under new law; ad valorem tax provided for.

Flour mill built at St. Paul by Minnesota state government will begin operations next week under agricultural schools experts.

Small bone in President Roosevelt's right wrist is fractured during a fencing bout with General Wood. Physicians say it will have mended in a few days.

Naval committee gets authority from house for full inquiry into Lessler bribery charges. Former congressman from New York said to be involved.

Edgar T. Davis, Illinois factory inspector, in annual report declares law requiring affidavits for children over 14 an almost total failure; educational test recommended instead; bill for three state gas inspectors to be introduced.

Lake Carriers' association at Detroit convention decided to organize with $20,000 capital under West Virginia charter; shipping offices will be established; improvements and settlement of labor disputes aimed at.

Chicago Great Western's St. Paul passenger train wrecked by broken rail at South Freeport, Ill.; engineer, fireman and one other person killed; nearly 20 injured; cars on fire and injured in danger of death.

Owners of New York "flatiron" building, Broadway, Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street, sued for $5,000 by merchant whose windows were broken by deflected gale of wind.

New York health department will begin campaign against malaria next spring; cases to be placarded and patients will be isolated from mosquitoes by wire cages.

Indictments found by federal grand jury at St. Louis, and several arrests made on charges of abetting naturalization frauds.

In fire panic in New York cigar factory, three women are killed and twenty persons injured.

Michigan professor says works of Lyman Abbott are "mush," but seem to please "old women of both sexes."

Panama canal treaty considered fairly satisfactory, and senate expected to ratify; provides for payment by United States of $10,069,000 cash and $250,000 annual rental after nine years.

New dormitory containing 50 rooms will be given to Yale university by Frederick Vanderbilt; has already donated one costing $1,000,000.

Charles M. Schwab, president of United States Steel company, reported hopelessly ill from locomotor ataxia; E. H. Gary and Vice President Gailey rumored as successor; election of C. C. Schneider, American Bridge company, vice president, most likely.

Southern senators and representatives left White House reception in huff and held indignation meetings at Capitol, because several negroes attended President Roosevelt's reception to congress and the judiciary; White House boycott decided on.

Panama canal will revolutionize existing trade routes when completed; United States will gain no advantage in orient, but will monopolize trade on west coast of South America and Hawaii.

FOREIGN.

German reichstag told by Eugene Richter, radical leader, that country is harmed through too much talking by Emperor William; Chancellor von Bulow declared that kaiser's "strong individuality" is great advantage.

Sultan of Morocco's army estimated by English drill sergeant at 25,000 men; 50 per cent, armed with flintlocks and muzzle loading guns; artillery hampered by natives belief that devil invented cannon.

Dr. von Holleben, former German ambassador to the United States, is still sick and will leave Paris in a few days for the Riviera. He speaks in the highest terms of America and Americans.

According to the general tax returns Prussia had 6,036 millionaires in 1890, and it now has 6,660. Herr Krupp's fortune shrunk $19,750,000 during the last three years.

Second anniversary of the death of Queen Victoria is observed by memorial services at Windsor, London and elsewhere throughout Great Britain.

German government and kaiser accused by Herr Bebel, Socialist leader, in reichstag speech with being "too sudden;" attempt to outstrip other nations in armament useless because of great American wealth.

Col. Arthur Lynch's plea in London treason trial that he was naturalized Transvaal citizen overruled; naturalization declared to have been preceded by oath of allegiance to Boers, a treasonable act.

Italians believe necessity for Venezuelan bombardment had passed; efforts at conciliation will be continued by Rome officials.

English newspapers declare American indignation over Venezuelan bombardment is just, but that former country's alliance with Germany is binding; dissatisfaction certain if England is involved by Germany with United States.

Publishers' Column

The Blade

Premium List

Contains Something You Need.

Send For It.

It Costs You Nothing.

The Blade
Toledo, O.

SACRED PICTURES AND THEIR TEACHINGS

Grand Old Pictures from the Grand Old Book.

We have also a limited number of Sacred Pictures. This is a large book, 8x10 inches, elegantly bound and profusely illustrated. This book sold for $2.50, and while they last we will send them postpaid by mail for $1.00 each. Order at once. THE BLADE.

The STANDARD ENCYCLOPEDIA

A Summary of Universal Knowledge.

We have on hand a limited number of the Standard Encyclopedia which we desire to dispose of before moving into our new building. This work contains 994 pages, 1,000 illustrations, gives the pronunciation of every subject title. It is a work for teachers, pupils and families. The book is in cloth binding and has always sold for $3.00. We offer them to you, while they last, for $1.00 each, all charges prepaid. If you want one, order at once.
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Our Presidents

From Washington to Roosevelt.

A photogravure production of C. Sent's famous painting This noted painting, which is attracting the attention of the art world, has been reproduced in photogravure in all its splendor, richness, soft blending of shades and tones until each President appears before us as in real life. You can see face to face every President of the nation. This work is richer than half-tone, softer than steel engraving, far more expensive to produce than either. The picture is 18x24 inches, and has never before sold for less than $1.00. Our price to Blade readers is 45c, or with the Weekly Blade one year, 65c.

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. It is properly named. The 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance, safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.
Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case		$14.30
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case		11.65
No. 75—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case		15.90
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case		13.25
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case		12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case		9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case		13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case		11.30

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case		5.60
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case		7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case		12.15
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case		14.00
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case		11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case		13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.
Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons	$5c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons	$1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons	1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks	3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.
Address all orders to
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2431—Gulic Shirt Waist.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. This is thoroughly practical design and may be fashioned from a great variety of fabrics. Tucks simulate the box plaits in the front and give extra width across the bust. The sleeves may be tucked to correspond or gathered onto the cuff as preferred. A fitted lining is provided; its use, however, is optional. Forest green flannel with a rich clan-plaid taffeta in blue, green, cardinal and gold stock and girdle also to pipe the edge of the plaits. The medium size will require three and one-half yards of goods 27 inches wide.

1437—Roosevelt Lounging or Smoking Jacket.

Sizes medium and large. There is nothing more comfortable after a hard day's work than an easy fitting lounging jacket. They are easy to make and something which every man is sure to appreciate. The back has the usual underarm seam and also a center back seam. The roll collar adds style as well as comfort and may be faced with a contrasting material. Cloth and silk are the materials used with quilted satin for the lining. The cuffs and pocket laps are also faced to match the collar. The fastening is made by the use of braid frogs. One and seven-eighths yards of goods 54 inches wide will be required for the medium size.

1562 Boys' Pajamas.

Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. This model is especially desirable for this time of the year for when made of flannelette or outing flannel they will be found most comfortable. Stitching is the only finish and the front or jacket may be closed with buttons and button holes, or braid frogs. This design is thoroughly practical and very simple to make so no one need hesitate attempting it. Pongee or China silk, French or outing flannel, or cotton cheviots are the favorite materials. Three and three-fourths yards of goods 27 inches wide will be required in the medium size.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds.

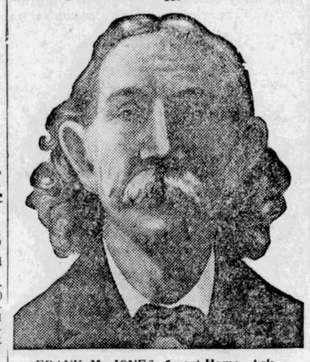
THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

Catarrh, Foul Breath.

If You Continually K'hawk and Spit and There Is a Constant Dripping From the Nose Into the Throat, If You Have Foul, Sickening Breath, That Is Catarrh.

Large Trial Package Free—Quickly Cures.

Any person having catarrh always has a bad breath. The sense of smell and taste are nearly always totally destroyed in time, so that the person who has catarrh does not realize how loathsome their disease is. They continue their K'hawking-K'hawking and spitting and spitting about promiscuously until they are shunned by everyone, and the sight of them is enough to make a well person sick. This is not an exaggerated picture. James Atkinson, of Helena, Mont., says: "Twelve years ago I contracted what seemed to be a cold in the head. It soon proved to be a horrible form of catarrh. I tried cough cures, catarrh snuffs, inhalers and all sorts of remedies, and one celebrated specialist treated me over a year without relief. I gave up in despair. The dropping of mucous into my throat and the coughing and hawking in the morning, with awful pain in my ears, grew constantly worse and my breath was something awful. I dare say I used 50 catarrh remedies before I tried Gauss' Combined Catarrh Treatment. In a week I could breathe easily and naturally and I felt better than for years. Today I am entirely cured of the loathsome disease and I owe my good health to Mr. Gauss and his wonderful combined treatment."



FRANK M. JONES, Sweet Home, Ark., Cured of Catarrh After Years of Suffering.

It gives wonderful relief, especially in those chronic cases where the mucous drops down the throat and lungs, sickening the stomach, and leads to many diseases, including consumption.

Catarrh is a deep-seated disease, and local applications, inhalations, sprays, ointments or salves will do no good. A trial package that will convince you, free. Send name and address at once to C. E. Gauss, 1073 Main st., Marshall, Mich.

BRIBERY OFFERED.

Representative Lesser Charges That Money Was Offered Him.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The House committee on naval affairs this morning began the investigation authorized by the House as a result of the statements made by Representative Lessler to the committee that he had been approached with an offer of money to influence his vote in the committee. The committee first went into executive session.

At 11:10 the doors were opened and Chairman Foss announced the purpose of the meeting, reading the resolution adopted by the House yesterday. Mr. Foss first called Representative Lessler, who was sworn.

Mr. Taylor, of the committee, questioned Mr. Lessler, who stated that he was opposed to the building of more submarine torpedo boats.

Mr. Lessler identified Philip Doblin and told of a conversation he said he had had with him.

Mr. Lessler said Mr. Doblin came to him one morning and asked if the Holland submarine torpedo boat proposition would again come before the House.

"I said I supposed so. He asked if I was still opposed to it and I said I was."

Mr. Lessler testified that Mr. Doblin said he had been sent for by Mr. Quigg, and Mr. Quigg had told him there was $5,000 in it if he (Lessler) could be brought to the other side.

Mr. Lessler said he said there must be no further talk on that proposition. Then Doblin suggested that Mr. Quigg was a man of power and influence and "that if I wanted to come back here I would be aiding myself by doing him this favor."

Mr. Lessler then told of a conversation which he said he had with Mr. Quigg at the latter's office, 100 Broadway, New York.

He said that before the opening of Congress or during the holiday recess Mr. Quigg telephoned that he wanted to see him.

"I told him to come over and he came to my office within an hour."

Mr. Lessler said that he then told Mr. Quigg that there should be no question of money. In answer to questions he said Mr. Quigg had not mentioned torpedo boats, but added:

"I had no other business with Mr. Quigg, and inferred that it was on this account that he came to see me."

Mr. Lessler told of a conversation he had with John McCullagh, superintendent of elections, in New York at his hotel in Washington. Mr. McCullagh, he said, told him that there were men in New York who could re-elect him or defeat him and that they wanted him to support the measure.

Mr. Lessler said he told Mr. McCullagh that he would not do it.

Mr. Lessler said that at the time of the conversation with Doblin the latter was a deputy in Mr. McCullagh's office. He said that Doblin got some mail in his (Lessler's) office and had the freedom of his office. He said also that Doblin was an ardent and faithful political friend, and he (Lessler) felt under obligations to him. He did not know, except through the newspapers, that Doblin had been ordered off the floor of the House at Albany. Asked what were the political relations between Mr. Quigg and Mr. McCullagh Mr. Lessler explained the political position held by the two men. He knew of no relations, except that Mr. Quigg was possibly one of those who revised Mr. McCullagh's bit of appointees.

At the request of Mr. Quigg, Mr. Delancey Nichol, an attorney, was permitted to question Mr. Lessler. His questions aimed to develop the relations existing between Mr. Lessler and Mr. Doblin. Mr. Nicholl then questioned the witness relative to a conversation he testified he had with Doblin. Mr. Lessler could not fix the time when the conversation occurred.

Mr. Lessler said he believed Doblin was authorized to come to him. Mr. Lessler said that Mr. Quigg had told him that he (Quigg) had no interest in the Holland boat but that of a friend—a Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, as he remembered the name—was interested in them, and that he wanted to do him a favor.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The House committee on naval affairs today resumed the investigation of the charges made by Representative Lessler, that he had been approached with an offer of money for his vote.

Philip Doblin was the first witness called. He was interrogated by Representative Taylor for the committee. He said he had no employment at present, but was employed by the Republican committee during the campaign of 1902 and attended to the distribution of literature and that he also was a deputy in the office of superintendent of elections. He said he did what he could to aid in the election of Representative Lessler, whom he had known since 1894.

Answering Mr. Taylor, he said he had been in politics for twelve years.

"I stood ready to serve Mr. Lessler in any way I could," he said, when asked as to his relations with Mr. Lessler, whose office he made his headquarters.

Doblin said he had known Mr. Quigg since 1896.

"Did you have a talk with Mr. Quigg relative to Holland submarine boats?"

"Yes, sir."

"When was that?"

"Somewhere between the tenth and fifteenth of December."

"Where?"

"I received a telephone message asking me to come 100 Broadway."

He said he went to Mr. Quigg's office. He had only seen Mr. Quigg once since the state convention up to that time. He went to Mr. Quigg's office, he continued, and went out to luncheon with him.

"Mr. Quigg wanted to know how Mr. Lessler and I were," he said, "and I told him that I thought Mr. Lessler and I were quite intimate."

He said they talked over the bill to build submarine torpedo boats. Mr. Quigg, he added, was trying to get Mr. Lessler favorably disposed toward the bill.

Doblin then detailed the further conversation, he said, he had with Mr. Quigg.

Doblin said that Mr. McCullagh had never asked him to see Mr. Lessler in regard to submarine boats.

Replying to Mr. Wheeler, he said he could not fix definitely the date of his interview with Mr. Lessler. In explaining why he made a statement before the sub-committee, he said he supposed he was obliged to tell his story and believed what he said was to be held in confidence by the committee.

He said he understood one of the members to have stated at that time that he must tell what he knew, and added: "You might as well have pulled a gun and said, 'Hands up.'"

Attorney Delancy Nicholl cross-examined Doblin, carrying him over his testimony and with particular reference to the conversation he testified to as having occurred with Mr. Quigg.

Mr. Nicholl directed inquiries to the witness as to whether he knew he was doing an unlawful act in submitting the proposition to Mr. Lessler, which he testified he did. Mr. Doblin said he had not read the law on the subject, and in answer to whether he thought he was doing a friendly act he said he only wanted one friend to help another.

In testifying as to the interview with Quigg, Doblin said: "Mr. Quigg wanted to know how Mr. Lessler and I were. I told him I thought Mr. Lessler and I were very intimate. He wanted to know if I had heard anything about submarine boats. I said, 'Yes, I understood that Mr. Lessler made a trip on the boat, and was against the proposition.' Of course, I heard Mr. Lessler say he was against the proposition."

Q—What else?

A—We talked over the Roberts bill, that I understand is the name of the submarine boat bill.

Mr. Quigg was anxious to get Lessler's friendly disposition toward the bill, and he said, after talking variously, "There's five thousand dollars in it."

"Tell us as near as you can just what he said."

A—He said he was not personally interested in this thing. He said: "There is some friends of mine whom I desire to favor if I can. If I can get the said I want there will be five thousand dollars in it. "Then," he said, "I think I can make it a thousand for you." He said, "telephone me at 3 o'clock and I will let you know about that."

"For whom did he say there was $5,000 in it?"

A—The man we are talking about. He said he was the man.

Q—That is Mr. Lessler?

A—We were talking about Lessler. We were not talking about anybody else. He didn't use his name; but he specifically said, "I may be able to fix it for a thousand for you. You telephone me at 3 o'clock and I will let you know about it." Then we left. At 3 o'clock I telephoned.

Q—You went to see Mr. Lessler, did you?

A—Mr. Lessler wasn't in town.

DOBLIN, THE LIAR.

Confesses That His First Statements Were Falsehoods.

Washington, Jan. 26.—During the course of the Lessler bribery charge investigation this morning, M. Rogers, appearing as attorney for Philip Doblin, announced to the commission that Doblin desired to make a statement and added that Doblin had told him that some parts of his testimony were true and some parts untrue. This came as a surprise. After some discussion it was decided to have Mr. Doblin called and state just what parts of his statement, which he made on the stand Saturday, were true and what not true.

Before Doblin went on the stand to make his statement, Mr. Rogers asked that such immunity be accorded him as was within the power of the committee. Mr. Taylor said only such immunity as the statute gives could be accorded.

Mr. Doblin then proceeded to tell of his coming to Washington and of his appearance before the committee. He said when he came to Washington to appear before the full committee he decided to make the statement he did.

"I now retract," he said, "every word in which I said Mr. Quigg tendered me any bribe in any way."

"Will you state to the committee in what respect your testimony is not true?" Doblin was asked.

"It is in relation to my being called to Washington and my conversation with Mr. Lessler at the Hotel Normandie at 8 o'clock or thereabout. The fact is the statements I made regarding Mr. Quigg are not true. I read the article as it was handed to me and I was told by Lessler, 'You've got to stand for this.'

"And I said, 'Oh, that cannot be.'

"'Well,' he says, 'then I am politically dead.'

"'Well,' said I, 'you carry me with you.'

"He said, 'You will be all right if you will just appear before this committee.'

"'I will go and see the speaker and I will fix it up.' He goes out of the room, comes back and said he had seen the speaker and said: 'It will be all right. All you have got to do is to go before the committee and substantiate my story.'

"When I was called to Washington I got this telegram:

"'Take midnight train and come to me. Want to see you. Keep this confidential. (Signed) "'MONTE.'

Mr. Roberts—Signed by whom?

A—Signed "Monte."

Mr. Taylor—Who is "Monte" in your association?

A—"Monte" is Congressman Lessler. I have had correspondence signed "Monte."

Continuing he said: "While we were eating breakfast I was reading the article familiarizing myself as to the statement made and when we got up stairs he said, 'Do as you want about it.'

"'Well,' said I, 'I cannot stand for anything like this.'

"'Oh,' said he, 'you have got to.' He says, 'I'll be back in a minute.' He went out of the room and when he came back he said, 'I will go down and look after the committee.' Just before that he said, 'You need not have any fear. There is nothing going to happen to you. You appear before this committee and they are friends of mine, and all there will be to it, they will report to the whole committee and there won't be anything further to it.'

"The congressman left the room. I laid on the sofa. I took the paper up again and read it over. In about half or three quarters of an hour in came Son, who said, 'You come along with me. We will get into the capitol all right. We will see you. You will be able to get up through a side elevator which is right close to the naval committee door and you can get in and I will see that nobody sees you.'

Continuing Doblin said:

"I went into the committee room. To the gentlemen who were standing about Son said, 'This is Mr. Doblin.' The gentlemen all shook hands with me and I sat down and after a little while I was handed a cigar. They made me feel agreeable. I took it for granted that it was all right. The first thing I knew one of the gentlemen of the committee, after a conversation in which I explained my interests in politics in New York state, asked me how long I had been in politics. Then one of the gentlemen said:

"'Wasn't it Mr. Quigg who said to you that there was $5,000 in it for Lessler and $1,000 for you?'

"I said at that time, 'No, sir.' Then all the gentlemen around said:

"'Oh, it's all right, you go on,' and then there was a discussion in the room as to how I stood. I refused to answer at that time at all. The gentlemen seemed to all agree that there was nothing to it. Feeling agreeably at home I made my statement—according to the way it read in the paper. I felt that I was in the hands of my friends and it was all right; that I would back up Lessler here and it would be a cinch, and that that was all there would be to it; that the committee would report; that Lessler would be vindicated and I would be vindicated and it would be all right. After I got out of the committee room I went down to the hotel and asked for Lessler. He was not there. I telephoned to the house, but could not get him and left the city, thinking it was all right."

Doblin then told of a telegram he received when he got home which read:

"Statement all right. Have no fear. (Signed) "M."

He then told of receiving a telegram from Chairman Foss, of the naval committee, summoning him before the committee, and said:

"I replied to that, thinking the committee would adjourn, that I could go on Monday just the same, it began, as I thought, a friendly thing.

Continuing, Doblin said:

"When I came on here it was a question of whether I was going to substantiate myself a sub-committee of friends and Lessler, or whether I was then and there going to make Lessler's statement appear untrue. I decided with myself that I would just make my same statement as to that which I spoke on before the sub-committee. I made it, and I now retract every word in which I said that Mr. Quigg tendered me any bribe in any way."

He stated that after giving his first testimony he had gone down to the station with Mr. Lessler, who had addressed the following telegram to his wife:

"Phil examined. Substantiates story in every way. He is all right. Will stay here for a time.
(Signed) "MONTE."

The witness said that simultaneously with the receipt of Chairman Foss' telegram he received one reading as follows:

"Come on midnight without fail.
(Signed) "MONTE."

Answering Mr. Taylor, the witness said he had decided to come to Washington and make his statement today, on the advice of his counsel.

Didn't you know you were swearing falsely all along?" asked Mr. Taylor.

"Yes, sir."

Didn't you know it was legally punishable to swear to a lie?"

A—"I did not know about the law."

Q—"Haven't you been about the courts of New York a great deal?"

A—"Yes, sir."

Q—"Haven't you heard of a man being tried there for swearing falsely?"

A—"No, sir."

Q—"You did not regard it as morally reprehensable to give false testimony in a matter being investigated by congress?"

A—"At that time I did not give it a thought."

Q—"Do you think it was right to come here and swear that Mr. Quigg had offered you a bribe when he did not do it?" Mr. Taylor asked.

"No, sir," he replied.

The question being put to witness in another form, he said he was ready to believe what Mr. Lessler told him—that there was nothing to it.

Mr. Butler—"You absolutely are lost to all sense of propriety or decency, are you?"

"I was told by Mr. Lessler that there was nothing to this, and it would be all right," answered the witness.

Q—"Did he tell you that you would commit perjury?"

A—"That telegram said everything was all right."

Q—"Did you understand by that that it was all right to commit perjury?"

A—"I did not understand that."

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A well known Cincinnati physician has discovered a remedy that cures Goitre, or Thick Neck. And to prove this he sends a free trial package so that patients may try and know positively that Goitre can be cured. Send your name and address to Dr. John P. Haig, 144 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; tell him your age, the size and location of your goitre, and how long you have had it and he will be glad to send you free, a large trial package of his home cure, postage paid.

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Gold Mine Shares Free.

A prominent Denver publisher has hit upon a plan to introduce his big western weekly illustrated family and mining paper (founded 1880), by giving to each new subscriber free of charge a block of five shares full paid and non-assessable in a Cripple Creek gold mine. To each person sending fifty cents cash or stamps for a six months' trial of the paper the block of five shares will be sent by return mail absolutely free together with a prospectus fully describing the mines—also the paper for six months. Clubs of 3 or more (with shares) 25c each. This is a rare chance. Send today. Mention our paper and address WESTERN WEEKLY, Denver, Colorado.

TREATY SIGNED.

Commission Will Settle the Alaskan Boundary.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—The news from Washington of the signing of a treaty to refer the Canada-Alaska boundary dispute to arbitration was not unexpected. In the prime minister's absence from the city, the other ministers do not care to discuss the matter or give particulars. It is known, however, that the Ottawa end of the negotiations have been pretty much in Sir Wilfred Laurier's hands. The query is being made here how far does the treaty go? If the entire boundary dispute, without the Dyea and Skagway reservation, is to be referred to the arbitration commission, then Canada does not stand to be in any worse position than she is today. If, however, the ownership of Dyea and Skagway have been conceded to the United States, Canada is placed in a dangerous position.

Supposing the United States wins over the British representatives then good-by to Canadian contentions. It is generally believed that Lord Alverstone, lord chief justice of England, will be the British commissioner. He is better known as Sir Richard Webster, and was associated with Mr. Christopher Robinson, K. C., as counsel for Canada before the Bering Sea commission at Paris. Mr. Justice Mills, of the supreme court, is mentioned as a likely representative of Canada.

SENATORS ELECTED.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 21.—The general assembly in joint session today elected Ex-Governor James P. Clarke to succeed James K. Jones in the United States Senate. The vote was: Clarke 77; Jones, 50; Remmet, (R.), 2.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The general assembly, in joint session, today formally re-elected Thomas C. Platt to the United States Senate.

Tillman Out of Office.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 21.—Hon. Duncan Clinch Heyward, Democrat, was inaugurated as governor of South Carolina today. At the same hour James T. Sloan was sworn in as lieutenant governor to succeed James H. Tillman, who is in jail for the murder of Editor Gonzales.

TELLER WON OUT

In the Senatorial Struggle in the Colorado Legislature.

Denver, Col., Jan. 26.—The climax in the senatorial fight in Colorado came last night, when Ex-Senator E. O. Wolcott the candidate of the so-called "stalwart" wing of the Republican party announced his practical withdrawal from any further contest and urged the people of Colorado to accept the situation as it stands, by the election of Senator Henry M. Teller to succeed himself.

Mr. Teller who was elected for his sixth term in the United States Senate Saturday, at a joint legislative session, in which only Democrats participated, left the city Saturday night for his country place at Grand Junction. Governor Peabody, who went to Canyon City to spend Sunday at home, was a passenger on the same train. The two met on the train and Governor Peabody extended congratulations to the senator.

"My election, I feel sure, was perfectly legal and regular," said Senator Teller, in conversation with friends," "for I succeeded in getting the majority vote of both houses. I am entitled to a certificate from the governor, and shall expect it, but if I should fail to secure my credentials I shall be able to take my case before the Senate nevertheless."

When asked if he would sign a certificate of election for Senator Teller, Governor Peabody replied: "I will cross that bridge when I come to it."

HONORING MISS ANTHONY.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Friends in this city of Miss Susan B. Anthony, the veteran leader of the woman's suffrage movement, are preparing to honor her in

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

a suitable way on the occasion of her coming birthday. Miss Anthony will be 83 years of age on February 15.

THE GLENN TRIAL.

Manila, Jan. 24.—The arguments in the trial by courtmartial of Major Glenn, of the Fifth infantry, charged with unlawfully killing prisoners of war, were heard today and the court submitted a verdict which was believed to be an acquittal, although the finding was not announced.

Major Glenn, at the opening of the proceedings, read an extended argument devoted to conditions in the island of Samar, and justification of the measures taken to end the insurrection. He quoted many war precedents and authorities on the laws of war. Major Waltz read the argument which counsel for the defense had jointly prepared, contending that the men killed in Samar were not prisoners of war and that they were not executed by order of Major Glenn.

Major Goodier, for the prosecution, asserted that Major Glenn was responsible for the execution of the guides. He discredited the testimony of the civilian scouts to the effect that the guides were killed while attempting to escape and argued that Major Glenn exceeded his rights when he forced natives to act first as peace envoys and then as guides. Major Goodier also asserted that the United States was not willing to force an enemy, under threat of death, to do what it forbade its own officers doing under pain of death, and claimed that Major Glenn had, by mistake, selected men to act as guides who did not know the location of the enemy.

KILLED BY LADRONES.

Manila, Jan. 26.—It is reported here that the volunteer force organized at Bolinao, province of Zambales, for the purpose of dispersing the Ladrones in that vicinity, has been defeated and that three Americans, including Mr. Osborne, a teacher, were killed. The Ladrones outnumbered the volunteers, surrounded the latter and boloed them. The Americans died fighting. The details of the affair obtainable at present are meagre.

MONT PELEE AGAIN.

Castries, Island of St. Lucia, B. W. I., Jan. 26.—The royal mail steamer Esk took four hundred excursionists to St. Pierre, Island of Martinique, Saturday, and returned here today. She reports that while at St. Pierre at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Mont Pelee erupted. At the time there were more than 200 persons ashore and great alarm was felt for their safety. Volunteers from the passengers who had remained on board assisted the crews of the ship's boats in hastening to the rescue. After forty minutes of excitement all the passengers were brought back safely to the ship. Apparently about eight hundred feet of the cone of the volcano has been blown away. Dense clouds of smoke passed three-quarters of a mile from the Esk.

TO THE ROOTS.

A School Boy Digs Down to Find Food to Build Him Right.

A good, straightforward letter was recently sent by a bright, clever youth which shows his ability to go to the bottom of a trouble and rectify it.

He says, "I attended High School for three years but made little progress. I did not enjoy good health; my food was not properly digested; this caused headache and hence I could not study. I tried taking exercise in the football field but was unable to stand it as it always increased my headache.

During the summer holidays I began eating Grape-Nuts and the benefit was immediate, the headache stopped, my food digested properly so that I had no more stomach trouble, my general health improved, my weight increased and my brain was clear and bright.

The result was that this summer I procured Junior Leaving and Junior Matriculation Standing. I also took my place on the foot-ball team as half-back and played in all the games of 1901.

This wonderful increase in mental and physical health I attribute to no other cause than the nourishment I got from Grape-Nuts. I recommend them to everybody who desires health. I am only a boy of 17 years, but my weight is 148 pounds and this weight was procured solely by the use of Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Cereal Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There is a reason why Grape-Nuts should correct a delicate, physical, or a sluggish mental condition. The food is highly nutritious and is predigested so that it helps the digestive organs to assimilate other food. It is also rich in the phosphates that go directly to make up the delicate gray matter of brain and nerve centers.

THE WIZARD OF PARIS.

Strange Being Who Throws Others Under His Spell By a Mere Glance of the Eye.

This is a picture of Svengali, the great hypnotist of Paris, who hypnotized Trilby, a simple country girl, and made of her the greatest singer in the world and the sensation of Paris. According to the story, the photograph alone of this weird-looking gentleman was sufficient to throw his beautiful subject into the hypnotic trance. See how long you can look his picture full in the eye without feeling a strange sensation creeping over you. This simple test will give you an idea of the wonderful fascination of the hypnotic eye. Hypnotism is the most harmful of all arts, but this marvelous book tells you just how to become a hypnotist. Every secret and mystery is here explained in the simplest language, and you are amazed to find that you can master all these powers yourself and wield the subtle forces of mind as well as any operator in the land. You are also shown how you may heal the sick, relieve pain, cure bad habits, give sleep to the restless and comfort to the sorrowing. Almost every page of this Free Book shows, you can win promotion, social and business standing, increase of trade, the influence, friendship or love you most desire, and, in short, all that is needed to make you successful and happy as long as life lasts. This book also treats fully on Personal Magnetism, Magnetic Healing and kindred subjects, and how to cure yourself of any pain, ache or disease. In spite of the great value and precious contents, this book is free to you—free as any gift ever held out by a generous hand. There is no cost, no charge whatever. Simply write for it and it will be sent by next mail, all charges paid. Don't send any money, not even a stamp, but send your name and address TODAY.

Prof. L. A. Harraden, Dep. 40, Jackson, Mich.

A EUROPEAN CONSPIRACY

Thinks Powers Want to Divide South America.

Chicago Jan. 27.—Charges of a European conspiracy to disrupt the Western hemisphere, couched by Major General Arthur MacArthur, commanding the department of the lakes, in diplomatic language, were made last night at the annual banquet of the Western Society, Army of the Potomac. President S. E. Gross intimated that Major S. M. B. Young's absence from the function was occasioned by urgent duties at Washington relative to the South American tangle. "A question is being propounded throughout the world today," said General MacArthur, "which is being discussed with secret satisfaction in hostile cabinets, with a view, no doubt, to combined action calculated and intended to introduce discord into this hemisphere whenever a propitious moment shall arise to encourage such interference.

"The question is," he continued, "whether a self-governing nation as rich and populous as the United States will be able to resist the strain which must inevitably arise as a logical consequence of its own great prosperity. We can answer that question with calm assurance."

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PREPARING FOR A WAR

Brazil Expects to Settle Trouble, but Is Cautious.

London, Jan. 27.—The Brazilian legation in London announces that the Bolivian minister at Rio Janeiro has officially notified the Brazilian foreign office that President Pando has given him full power to enter into a formal agreement with Brazil regarding the Acre dispute. Pending these negotiations, which are expected to lead to a peaceful solution of the trouble, the Brazilian government has ordered a naval and military mobilization, to meet the eventualities of the situation.

The second contingent of the Bolivian expedition to Acre left La Paz yesterday, under the command of President Pando. It will join the first contingent at Rurenabaque, on the Beni river.

La Paz, Bolivia, Jan. 26.—The first vice president, Col. Velasco, has been banished, under an executive decree, for an indefinite period. A police patrol conducted him to the Peruvian frontier. The reason for this was that Velasco, being a leader of the opposition, could not assume the presidency without creating political disturbances. The second vice president, Dr. Anibal Capriles, will assume the presidency when President Pando goes to Acre.

During the past week several conferences have taken place between the Brazilian minister and President Pando. The object of these meetings has not been definitely ascertained, but it is believed that Brazil is seeking to dissuade the Bolivian government from proceeding with the military expedition to Acre. It is said that Brazil is offering the Madeira territory, situated on the Bolivian frontier, with financial considerations, in exchange for Acre.

Jamaica Is Glad.

Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 26.—The Jamaican newspapers express delight at the signing of the treaty between the United States and Colombia providing for the construction of the Panama canal. They look upon it as opening a much needed field for Jamaican laborers and artisans.

THE TRANSPORT DIX.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 23.—An unconfirmed rumor was current among shipping men late last night to the effect that the transport Dix had gone down this side of Yokoho

THE HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNGFOLKS.

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

There are nettles everywhere, but smooth, green grasses are more common still. The blue of heaven is larger than the cloud.

Thursday.

The less of self and self-will there is in anything we do, the better. You must not amuse yourself with going from side to side, when duty calls you straight on; nor make difficulties, when the real thing is to get over them.

Friday.

Remember that your work comes only moment by moment, and as surely as God calls you to work, He gives the strength to do it.

Saturday.

He is happy whose circumstances suit his temper; but he is more excellent who can suit his temper to his circumstances.

Sunday.

God would never send you the darkness, if He felt you could bear the light.

Monday.

The invisible hearts of flowers grow ripe for blossoming!
And the lives that look so cold, if their stories could be told,
Would seem cast in gentler mould, would seem full of loce and spring.

Tuesday.

Self-interest is but the revival of the animal in us. Humanity only begins for man with self-surrender.

In the Pleasant Land Of Make-Believe.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"It is well to wander sometimes in the land of Make-Believe,
Through its ever-smiling gardens, where the heart may cease to grieve,
Where the beds are gay with roses and the paths are paved with gold,
And our hopes, like soaring songsters, their mercurial wings unfold.
Let us all be little children for awhile and make our way
Through the sweet and sunny meadow land of Make-Believe today."

I know there are many people who do not believe in wandering through these "sweet and sunny meadow lands," lest the contrast to the hard, stern realities of life unfit them for their every day duties. In truth, it does nothing of the kind. It keeps the mind from dwelling upon the discomforts, the trials, the perplexities, which beset the ordinary man and woman day by day, and this prevents their growing into a mountain of obstruction.

If the imagination can create beautiful surroundings out of those which are grim and prosaic, misfortunes lose for a time their bitterness, and Hope begins again her song for the future. This is far better than to let grisly Fear take possession and point out the uglincss of the present, whispering the while that life has nothing better to offer. It is false. Life has always a glorious "sometime," if we open our eyes to see. There is this to remember—the land of Make Believe may become the land of the true, in those advancing years which are, for aught we know, full of splendid possibilities to be brought within our reach. It is because doubt and fear are never found in those "ever smiling gardens" that it is well to wander there whenever the mind can safely be released from the grip of present duty. The glory and the beauty of the Make-Believe brings sunshine to the heart and builds up strength for the hour when strength is needed.

You believe in being practical? So do I. Only we differ in our idea of what that consists. To get the greatest joy out of life—and to do this every energy must be concentrated first and foremost to the fulfilment of duty—is in my belief to be in the highest degree practical. It does not demand that we shall set our teeth and hold constantly in view all in our lot that is hard and unpleasant. It does not require that we shall dandle our skeletons, if we have them, habitually before ourselves and the public. It does not compel us to turn away from the radiant visions with which hope gilds the coming years. The joy of anticipation is often infinitely greater than that which comes from realization, but even if that be so, we have had something of which we cannot be robbed. Nothing can take away the pleasure of those hours when fancy was building the image of pleasure on its way.

Cultivate the glorious gift of imagination. Wander in the happy land of Make-Believe, where pain and sorrow are forgotten, whenever it is possible. Revel in its soft airs, its golden-blue skies, its fragrant flowers to the heart's content. Its glory and its beauty are what should be ours always to dwell in instead of lingering in the grime and the smoke and the sordid atmosphere of what the world calls "practical things."

I do not forget that the life we see around us is full of contradictions, of difficulties, of sorrow, of suffering. I also remember that these are opportunities for character-growth, stepping stones to higher things. They challenge the strength and by testing it, bring its increase. They teach the necessity of will, of using its power to work out of untoward conditions. Yet in the midst of the struggle to solve such problems, there is always the backward glow of a future full of promise, to give us light in "the land of Make-Believe."

This power of imagination is the gift of the gods and never to be despised. We measure the genius of the poet, and the novelist by the vividness and realism of the pictures which they make. These stay with us and give us pleasure or pain, according to the character of the land of Make-Believe through which they have wandered. It is the first if their feet strayed in the ever-smiling gardens, where "the beds were gay with roses." It is the last if they toiled continually in the mud and the mire of human sins and passions.

No stronger instance of this controlling power of the imagination can be given than that afforded in the powerful story of The Pit, by Frank Norris. It seizes you; it possesses you; you cannot get away from his pictures. You see great rivers of wheat pouring an irresistible torrent towards The Pit, which is the floor of the Board of Trade rooms in Chicago. You watch what seems a swirling mass of frenzied men tossed by some unknown but giant force until it grows into a terrible reality. Take these few sentences, for instance, describing a crucial moment that came to one who had controlled the market:

"And the avalanche, the undiked Ocean of the Wheat, leaping to the lash of the hurricane, struck him fairly in the face. He heard it now, he heard nothing else. The Wheat had broken from his control. For months he had, by the might of his single arm, held it back; but now it rose like the upbuilding of a colossal billow. It towered toward, hung poised for an instant, and then, with a thunder as of the grind and crash of chaotic worlds, broke upon him, burst through the Pit, and raced past him, on and on to the eastward and to the hungry nations.

To feel to the utmost the thrill of this wonderful word-picturing one needs to know its whole setting, and yet even here is shown the power of the writer's imagination. And no one can doubt but he saw, he lived, these scenes. They became a part of his very life.

Realizing thus the power of this "gift of the gods," and it is easy to see how large a part it may be made to play in bringing either joy or sorrow into the life. We can dwell in the joys of a beautiful "land of Make-Believe," or linger always in the shadows which ever start out into sight if looked for.

"One saith: Look not abroad—beware!
Make fast the door with bolt and chain;
There's venom in the early air,
And sights of dawn will turn the brain.

Another saith: I see the gold
Of a new day all up the sky;
We stifle in the murk and mould
Of this low chamber where we lie."

It comes to this—the poet's land of Make-Believe is really the thought-atmosphere in which we dwell, and which we create for ourselves. It means that we are to persistently look for light and beauty even in the midst of darkness, and by and by they will appear. Too often "we will not see God's beauty in the world," but build up troubles to hide it. A strong exertion of will power is necessary to dislodge Fear with its child Worry, and replace them with Hope and Courage, but it can be done, with a result to be infinitely desired. Try it and see. Invite Imagination to paint pictures of "may-bes" for you and resolve to make them real, remembering, however, that the only safe road to the pleasant land of Make-Believe lies through the duty of the present hour.

The Cozy Corner

A Discouraged Man.

Although not a member of the Cozy Corner, nor the Merry-Go-Rounds, I think I will write a few lines to The Blade Household, as I get very lonesome sometimes and it seems almost as good as a visit to write a letter.

I am an old bachelor, 45 years of age, and live on a farm out here in Wisconsin, with another man who, like myself, is not married. We keep house and do our own housework, as well as the work out of doors.

Our shanty is in the woods and we have plenty of friendly neighbors in the way of deer, rabbits, squirrels, porcupines and partridges, but it is very seldom we see bears, foxes, wolves or wildcats. There is one timber wolf hanging around at nights but we think we shall have to give him a lead-pill some time as we do not care to have very much of his company—old bachelors are not very sociable, you know.

The squirrels are very tame and run along on the fences and woodpile, close up to our door, chattering and scolding us while we are at work and drinking from the water barrel that stands at the corner of the house.

Of course I enjoy these little creatures, but I often shed tears to think that I have no wife to share the pleasures of my life. The girls have all refused me, some of them choosing instead men who were drunkards, tobacco eaters and profane or dishonest men, and this they have done knowing the faults of the men. One of them married a man when he was so drunk that he had to be held up his friends while the ceremony was performed.

I begin to think as one of the M. G. R. boys said, that the girls must like that kind of a man or else they would never encourage them in their ways by marrying them just as readily as if they were sober, decent men. I have been refused so many times that I am about discouraged from trying again and shall have to settle down and do my own work and be satisfied with the love of the animals that are about me, instead of the home I have hoped to make. But I am sure this kind of a life will be better than one with a scolding, discontented woman would be. Am I not right, you fortunate married men?—D. E. M., Wis.

Is the World Growing Better?

A modern poet has sung: "The world is growing better every day," but when we read of the day's doings, the great number of crimes daily committed, the deep, damning poverty that exists in every part of our fair land, the drunkenness and debauchery that scourges the busy cities, and, oftimes, the smaller country towns, we are tempted to say no to this statemnt.

Again, when we note the progress in every good thing that is also recorded in the daily news we think it is growing better and are ready to look hopefully forward to the future.

Under a constitution that has never been surpassed, and never will be, as a declaration of human rights, a formula and a model of government that approaches very near perfection, we certainly should make great progress in the right direction.

The last half of the century has been an unceasing age of progress and inventions; of discoveries that almost force us to believe in the development of new laws of Nature. The most recent—the discovery of Marconi—seems to be the crowning of all electrical work, though no more wonderful now than the first telegraph or telephone was in its day.

When we ponder on the wonderful results of human study and research, we can believe that man was made "but little lower than the angels."

Labor has been to a great extent relieved from its difficulties by the use of machinery and men travel in a day, or a week, distances that formerly took as many months and it is within the bounds of possibility that they will, in time, go like birds of the air through the immensity of space.

And with all of these evidences of material progress we can also discern equal advancement along the lines of spiritual growth. Good men and women are everywhere striving to uplift the fallen and help those who are desirous to help themselves, so while vice and crime still hold sway over a portion of mankind, the good, the true and the beautiful are surely assuming a great share of the work of making the world better each day and each year.—J. H. S.

A Word of Appreciation.

Dear Editor:—I am one of the many who each week receive benefit from the columns of the Household page and am a member of a family that has taken The Blade for many years. I like the entire paper, but always turn first to our page. If the friend troubled with tetter will wet the afflicted parts with clear lemon juice he will soon see a decided improvement. I speak from experience, having used the remedy successfully.

Mrs. S. F. L. sends the same remedy, except that she recommends the addition of an equal part of glycerine. This is recommended also for dry or rough feet.

"A Farmer's Wife" asks if any one can tell her how to color or darken a brown hair-switch.

Here, There, Everywhere.

At a buffet luncheon, the guests help themselves to wafers, small cakes, sandwiches, salted nuts, candies, etc., that are placed on a table daintily arranged. Lemonade or fruit punch is served from a smaller table near the large one. A maid is in attendance to see that the table is kept in order and well supplied with the refreshments.

A combination of use and beauty may be made thus: Procure a small, open basket and fill it with florist's moss. In this, sprinkle seeds of curly cress; wet it thoroughly and set it in a sunny window, turning the basket every day, and soon it will be filled with living green, making a most beautiful centerpiece for the table.

It should be kept well clipped and the ends cut off will help out as a garnish for meat, or to make a salad. When dry, dip the basket in warm water for a few moments.

Is there a stain on the bowl to your bathroom or closet? Empty the bowl and pour in a saturated solution of salt and boiling vinegar. Let this stand for half an hour, or more if necessary, and you will find that all discoloration of the marble will come off with a very little rubbing.

If you have a genuine, Oriental rug, you need not fear to wash it whenever the surface becomes soiled, as the colors are perfectly fast, and the rugs have been washed many times before they are brought to this country. Fasten it to a smooth, hard floor and wash with a strong soap suds, then rinse thoroughly with clear water to remove every trace of the soap. Squeeze out what water you can by pressing the rug while it lies on the floor and let it dry before removing it. In this way it will retain its shape. When dry, rub with a soft brush to remove any stiffness there may be. In the summer the rug may be nailed to the side of the barn and after it is washed, can be thoroughly rinsed by turning water on it with a hose.

A "Farmer's Wife" writes that she had much difficulty in preventing honey from granulating during the winter, until she followed the example of the bees and kept it away from the light.

In cooking salt codfish, never let the water boil. Cover the fish with cold water and set it on the back of the stove, early in the morning. When the water is hot, change it and repeat this until half an hour before serving time. Then draw the dish containing the fish forward on the stove and let the water come just to the boiling point and keep at that point for ten or fifteen minutes. Serve with drawn butter sauce, and whole, boiled potatoes.

In serving cold boiled tongue, the roots and rough pieces may be finely chopped and used to make meat cakes and omelets. In this way the portions usually thrown away can be used.

Save all the pieces of tissue paper that come wrapped around goods. The best pieces can be ironed out and used to wrap up gifts you may wish to send away, the smaller and more crumpled pieces are just the thing to stuff into the sleeves of your gowns when you pack them away.

For a burn, or a severe, smarting pain, apply a poultice of scraped raw potato, changing it every half hour. The pain will be lessened immediately and the burn will heal, leaving no scar.

The Cook

Hot Breakfast Cakes.

Into three cupfuls of flour sift four level teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and rub into it two tablespoonfuls of butter, until the flour looks mealy. Add one and a fourth cupfuls of milk and stir into a smooth batter. Turn on a well-floured board and roll into a sheet about three-quarters of an inch thick, cut with a small biscuit cutter and bake on a greased griddle. Do not have your fire too hot and watch them carefully. When they have risen to double their size, turn and bake on the other side. Split, spread with butter and eat at once. These are much nicer cooked on the griddle than baked in an oven.

Potato Fritters.

Boil and mash fine, five medium-sized potatoes. To these add two beaten eggs, a tablespoonful of flour, a teaspoonful of butter, salt and pepper to taste and a cupful of rich milk. Mix well and drop into deep boiling lard, by the spoonful. They will, if mixed rightly, rise to the top of the lard immediately, and are done as soon as they are brown.

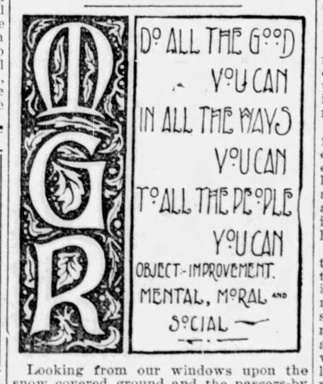
Should there be too little, or too much milk in a cupful, for the amount of potatoes, vary it so as to make the batter just right to drop easily from a spoon.

Georgia Waffles.

Beat separately four eggs; to the yolks add a little salt and enough flour to make a stiff batter. Thin this by adding the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs and sufficient milk to allow the batter to pour from a cup, adding half a teaspoonful of yeast powder. Have the waffle iron piping hot and well greased with lard; pour the batter in, close the iron and when the batter is baked on one side, turn the iron and let the other side bake. A little experience will tell how long is required for the baking. As soon as the waffle is removed from the iron, it should be spread with butter and served as hot as possible.

Queen Alexandra's Dairies.

The bucolic tastes of Queen Alexandra are much lauded by her subjects, and it is a fact that her dairies are one of her chief interests. Queen Victoria took great pride in her stock and dairy, but her daughter-in-law goes farther and actually attends to the management of both the dairy at Sandringham, her chief pride, and the one at Windsor. The one at Sandringham has been built up by her own efforts, and she spends a portion of each day with her superintendent in consulting about the management of the herd. She has succeeded in making both the dairies pay a handsome profit each year.



Looking from our windows upon the snow covered ground and the passers-by wrapped in furs, hurrying along to get in "out of the cold," we are almost tempted to break the tenth commandment and covet the home life so pleasantly described by our new member from California:

"Please may I come into your jolly M. G. R. meetings as a member? I read all of your letters with pleasure, and am especially interested in your story. I have just finished that written by 'Oregon Bach,' and liked it very much. I've been in Oregon and also in Washington, but never happened to meet this especial 'bachelor,' though I have seen many of the genus.

"Of all places I think none can compare with California. Life here is very good at all times, whether up on the hills where the Mariposa lilies bloom and the cattle wander at will; or down in the San Joaquin valley where the immense wheat fields wave, turn to golden color and are harvested in such quantities; where the poppies change the land into the semblance of cloth-of-gold; the wild baby-blue-eyes look up into a sky no bluer than themselves, or where the orange groves and silver-grey olive orchards complete a scene of the most ravishing beauty.

"Will you believe me when I tell you that roses were blooming in every garden, and that at this present time oranges and olives hang thick and ripe on the trees? We girls are wearing summer shirt waists, and will do so all through the winter

"Maybe you feel sorry for us that we are deprived of the delights of sleigh-rides and snowballs, but I assure you we have our fun just the same. In summer there's sliding and skating on the slippery, dry, fox-tail grass, and horseback rides for every day in the year.

"Nearly every girl owns her own pony and rides in cross-saddle with divided skirts, leggins and sombrero, and the happiest girl is she who has the best outfit and the swiftest cow pony.

"There are splendid days when the wind blows straight from the Sierras, that are as blue as the sky itself except for the snowy peaks from which comes the chilly winds, but no one notices this chilliness, except to enjoy it.

"The moonlight rides, once taken, can never be forgotten. Out across the stubble fields comes the sound of the wind—now loud and clear, then soft and sweet; an owl will call across the river and far out, across the moonlit summer fallow, a lone coyote will howl. Faint, and far-away, and infinitely sweet and sad, comes a bugle call at the state militia encampment. Then the joy of living is complete and we gallop home, up hill and down, till we reach the home lane, or this or that cross road where our companions leave us; then you and one other are left to ride side by side in 'God's great night alone.' Swinging out of your saddle, you give 'good night' and standing with your arm over the pony's neck watch for a moment the twinkle of four shining hoofs, and listen to the steady beats of his pony's feet adown the road, then far away comes an indistinct clatter that tells you he has crossed the distant bridge.

"You pat your pony, remove saddle and bridle, feed your horse and join the family sitting on the quiet, moonlit porch, or persuade the small brother to vacate the hammock in your favor, and lying there in the silence realize that this is California life.

"Another time, if you wish, I will tell you of the popples and other flowers that grow in such beautiful profusion, though I cannot expect to make you see them as I do, for as Marian Hunt has it:

"'The world will love your shining words
And praise your cadence ringing;
But only he whose feet have known
The pathway you have made your own
Will know whereof you're singing.'"

"A WESTERNER."

Another new friend, this time coming to sing the praises of Oregon, is "Jess MacDonald." Dear M. G. R.'s:—The first time I ever heard your motto given was during a Sunday school exhibition. Up in front of the rough benches that served as seats, stepped two little girls, flower wreathed and dainty; themselves the sweetest blossoms of all. The red was glowing in the perfect cheeks that are nowhere molded so well as in our misty Oregon valleys, and their eyes were shining with the light that reflects from purple hills and sunsets across the Coast range.

Joining their hands they timidly began: "Do all the good you can," lisped brown eyes; "In all the ways you can," murmured sweet blue eyes, "To all the people you can," chorused the childish trebles.

"Bless their dear little hearts," said a grey-haired woman with tears glistening behind her severely shining spectacles, and I noticed a strange light on the face of a man who at one time had been greatly addicted to drink. He told me afterwards of a baby he had once idolized. Her father drank himself to death and a little while after, this man, holding the dying little one in his arms, made the resolution that saved him from a drunkard's grave. I know he was thinking of the "wee bit lamb" when he saw and heard those two dear children.

It is a beautiful motto for an every-day, work-a-day world.

I wish everybody could see life through my eyes as I ride to and from my school each day. We are so far north that the teacher must start about sunrise to have, in our country schools, a warm room ready for the children when they come.

In our morning rides the valleys are full of mist and the mountains coldly white with the glowing, tender shades of sunrise back of their everlasting heights. In the evening the trees are silhouetted in dark distinctness against the dying sky, or, perhaps, misty in the soft, warm rain which prevails here in the winter.

The hills are black in the twilight, and through all, haunting it, hallowing it, is the rushing of the creek. Oh, that rushing, rushing of the water! It seems to me that "Old Oregon" tells again her story in the soft, hurrying, melancholy rushing of her streams. All the tragedy, all the bitter struggles for homes, all the wild beauty of the hills and the quiet loveliness of the valleys, are echoingly whispered and retold when the streams begin again to flow in the winter.

I mean some time when I am older—I can vote now—to travel, just to see if it is possible that there can be a more beautiful country anywhere in the world than the foothills of our own Willammette valley.—"Jess MacDonald."

"East, West, Home is best." Now for a word on the subject of "the dearest spot," on the Atlantic shores, or in the southern and middle states, for surely these localities have as staunch admirers as the west.

Banner Puzzlers

For December.

New Work—Metta
Solutions—W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an American inventor, born at New Haven, Conn., December 29, 1800. At the age of 21 he went into business with his father, who was an iron manufacturer. Failing in this, he turned his attention to the manufacture of India rubber, spending all his means and reducing his family to want in a vain endeavor to produce something which should be available for making waterproof garments and shoes. All his efforts were failures until he bought of another inventor a process for mixing India rubber with sulphur. The great secret of vulcanization in which these two substances submitted to high heat are converted into the elastic fabrics now in use was accidentally learned, but after patiently perfecting it he secured sixty patents to secure his rights. He died in July, 1860.

CLEO DAVIS.

2.—HOUR GLASS.

X X X O X X X
X X O X X
X O X
O
X O X
X X O X X
X X X O X X X

1.—One who meditates.
2.—In that place.
3.—To be indebted.
4.—A vowel.
5.—A plaything.
6.—One of the months.
7.—Gazing.
Centrals give the name of an important State of the Union.

W. C. MOLLETT.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

I wish to build a chimney 30 feet high. The first 15 feet I wish to build on an angle of 45 degrees east; then 45 degrees west, arriving at the top directly over the base. How many bricks will be required, allowing 8 bricks to the course, and the bricks being 2 inches thick?

PERRY CROSS.

4.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

1 to 4 is a connective; 5 an article; 6 to 9 means highest parts, and 10-11 is an auxiliary verb. 1 to 11 is the title of a poem written at the age of 19 by one born in Massachusetts, 1794; a descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Molines; weak and sickly, yet dying at the age of 83.

ELFA.

5.—QUERY.

What is meant by "The Battle of the Spurs?"

METTA.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:—
"To change and change, is life; to move and never rest.
Not what we are, but what we hope, is best."

ILLI NOIS.

Answers to Puzzles for Jan. 15.

1.—Thomas Moore.
2.—Words forming square; Janus, avene, nevle, uniel, seedy.
3.—$28.50 equals 133 and 1-3 per cent; 133 and 1-3 equals 4-3. If $28.50 equals 4-3, 1-3 is 1-4 of $28.50 or $7.125, and 3-3 is 3x$7.125, or $21.375.
4.—St. Lawrence River.
5.—In the presidential election of 1884, Grover Cleveland's majority of the electoral vote was secured by his majority of the popular vote of New York, which was only 1,047. This was really the most closely contested Presidential campaign.
6.—Young wrote:—
"Think nought a trifle, though it small appear;
Small sands the mountains, moments make the year,
And trifles, life."

Chat.

As a general thing when the attendance at the Cademy is as slim as it has been lately, the pupils plead the 'crops' as an excuse for their absence.

Either they are 'putting in' or 'harvesting' or doing some of the numerous other things that men folks find to do, and the Schoolmistress listens and accepts their excuses in all good faith.

Howsomever, unless the entire class has turned ice-cutters, she thinks no crops should be demanding their attention at this season, and suggests that they cultivate the Column a little more attentively than they have done for the past two or three weeks.

She has a shrewd suspicion that she has a good many 'silent pupils,' who enjoy the puzzles every week and say nothing. To them she would say:

"Take shame to yourselves, and instead of doing nothing to help the cause along, send in your solutions, and now and then an original puzzle; get your name listed among the regular contributors to the Column, and be Banner Puzzler occasionally, just to give Metta and W. P. E. a chance to rest."

"If your heart is in what you have to do, no matter how small the undertaking, the greater things are sure to come to you, and in rich reward."—Theodora Roosevelt.

Just an Average Day.

Mrs. Morse was a truthful woman, with nothing to conceal, so when she was asked, on the witness stand, to tell what she did on a certain day between the hours of seven and nine in the morning, she responded with a trace of reluctance:

"First I helped little Jim get dressed, for he never can manage it alone. Then I ran down stairs and made the griddle-cakes, and saw to Mr. Morse's coffee, and hurried up Robert and Dorothy for fear they'd be late to school, and ate an orange and some toast and a boiled egg—I remember it was boiled too hard. Bridget hasn't learned the right time yet—and then our minister's wife came over to get me to help her cut out a coat for the baby, and then I dusted the parlor and made five beds, and straightened up the rooms, and mended three of Mr. Morse's shirts, and pressed out some neckties, and did a little darning. And I'd just got the pudding made and was beginning on some ginger cookies when I heard that cry that startled the whole neighborhood. Now I wonder if I've forgotten anything?"

But the judge, who, previous to her recital, had wondered whether Mrs. Morse had been in a position to see more of the catastrophe than she seemed to admit, pressed his hand to his forehead with a dazed look.

TWO LITTLE TOWNS.

If you journey to the north o'er miles and miles of snow,
You will come to the dumpy little town of No;
But straight back again you'll ride,
For you never could abide
In the dumpy little, grumpy little town of No!

The children there will meet you, but if you'd acquaintance make,
Each little head will start at once to shake, shake, shake,
And ask others what you may,
They will answer in this way,
Till at last you get discouraged and your leave you take.

If you journey to the south — the way you'll have to guess—
You will come to the funny little town of Yes,
And oh, how you will smile
Ere you've gone but half a mile,
In the funny little, sunny little town of Yes!

The children there will greet you in a sweet and winsome way,
"Oh, howdy-do! oh, howdy-do! oh, howdy-do!" they'll say.
And they'll take you by the hand,
Show you all their happy land,
So you never, never, never will want to go away!

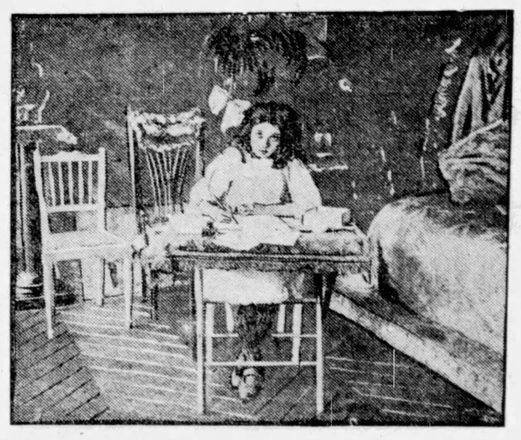
Now I'm sure these little towns are not down on any map,
But if you will shut your eyes and will take a little nap,
Then a dream perhaps will tell
That you know these places well,
And can guess them if you'll first put on your thinking-cap!

—Youth's Companion.

THE WORLD'S YOUNGEST DRAMATIC WRITER.

The story of little Carmen d'Assilva, who is the youngest writer of plays in the world, was told recently in the Critic, by Grace Corneau, and part of it is reproduced here for the benefit of The Blade young folks:

Public attention in Paris was first attracted to Mademoiselle Chammoynat, the real name of the young writer, at the Exposition of Women's Arts and Trades, when she acted one of her own monologues, displaying as much talent as an actress as she did as a writer.



MADEMOISELLE CARMEN D'ASSILVA.
The youngest dramatic author in the world. —The Critic.

Although new to the public, Carmen d'Assilva, as she calls herself, had already been presented the year before to Victorien Sardou, president of the Society of Dramatic Authors of France, as a candidate for the association. She was then only nine years old, but had already written a number of little plays. After talking with her, examining her manuscript, and hearing her declaim some of them, turning towards his confreres, eagerly interested in his decision, the eminent play-writer exclaimed:

"Gentlemen, this is certainly the youngest dramatic author in the world!" and her admission as adherent of the Society of Dramatic Authors was accepted, while her birth certificate, dated March 5, 1892, was carefully put away in the archives of the association.

While on her father's side little Carmen is a descendent of Benjamin Franklin, she is the daughter of a French naval officer and through both parents belongs to excellent French families. She speaks and writes English like a native, an advantage which permitted her at seven years of age to appear in England and to obtain a hearing from Queen Victoria, who was much interested in her.

A little while after this first royal appearance Mademoiselle d'Assilva was presented to the King of Belgium, who, after hearing several of her monologues, declared that he was stupefied by her talent.

Her aptitude for the stage is almost as great as her literary genius, and Sarah Bernhardt, Mounet-Sully, and Jules Claretie, who have all heard her, predict a bright future for her in dramatic art should she choose it as a profession, while her professor, Monsieur de Feraudy, of the Comedie Francaise, whose opportunities for sounding her talent have been exceptional, says he is often quite taken back when he realizes it is a child of ten before him and not a woman as her art seems to indicate.

"During a rehearsal," de Feraudy told me, "she will sometimes abruptly stop in the middle of a phrase and discuss the exact bearing of a word, often adding or correcting the manuscript to obtain a better effect. . . . . Indeed, I may say that I feel more as if I were receiving the corrections than giving them."

I was rather surprised upon seeing Carmen d'Assilva for the first time to note that there was nothing of the "prodigy" in her appearance. She looks a healthy, well-grown girl of ten, perhaps eleven years, with large dark eyes and masses of curling hair tumbling over her face and shoulders. She is quite conscious of her childish appearance, and to dominate the situation when she recites or acts out her monologues she wears a pair of especially made high-heeled shoes to give her a taller appearance.

As neither her father nor her mother has ever been connected with literature of any kind the young writer's talent is not hereditary, as might be supposed.

"When quite a little girl (says her mother), no one would have supposed she would develop so rapidly in an intellectual way, for she never spoke a word until she was four years old. As soon, however, as she did commence to talk she at once manifested extraordinary precocity, learned to read and write with remarkable rapidity, and almost at once to compose."

When she speaks, Mademoiselle d'Assilva's eyes light up with an unusually penetrating expression. She seems to be seeking an impresson—her face, rather pale, hardens as she talks—and at such a moment one feels no longer in presence of a child, but in that of a woman who already knows the world and the good and bad in it. Her voice has a grave note about it and she speaks with studied precision, especially when discussing her birthplace, Paris, which she sums up in general as abominable.

The subjects of her monologues are all serious and call for a certain cynicism, which she seems to possess in a rather pronounced degree.

"I am always working up plots and situations," she told me.

"But how can you write upon such a subject as 'When Love Holds Us'?" I asked.

"One only has to make use of one's impressions," she replied, quite loftily, and I was lost in conjecture as to what could be passing in the mind of this ten-year-old baby who already had her own impressions upon love when it holds us.

She is exceedingly proud of the fact that her works have already brought her in twenty dollars, and when complimented upon so happy a result replied with astonishing assurance:

"But I will make a great deal more money than that," and I feel sure she will, for she possesses the go-ahead symptoms as well as talent. She has already commenced a book of memoirs in a small way, in which she has had inscribed the impressions of the different great people who have heard her, with their respective autographs, a precious souvenir for riper years. This book she displays with great pride.

While she has written a number of short stories and is, she tells me, "busy at work on a novel," her preferences lie in the direction of dramatic writing, and she already possesses quite a "theatrical baggage," as the French say, to her credit.

Her first play, in one act, is entitled "Un Bon Suicide." It was quickly followed by "La Baignoir," "Un Diplomate de 16 Ans," "La Nourrice," "Brouilles depuis un An," "Quand l'Amour Nous Tient, l'Amitie Perd Ses Droits," and "L'Avocat."

The last, while only in one act, is, I think, the most curiously interesting of all her plays. In it she runs the gamut of her satire across a wide field, and there is a certain vitality in the personalities and a Parisian sound to the dialogue that are distinctively striking. It is quite evident that "L'Avocat" was inspired by the discussions aroused at the time of the promulgation of the law admitting women to the French bar.

Quite as a contrast to the satirical violence of "L'Avocat" is the soft melancholy of "Le Papillon Blanc," one of Carmen d'Assilva's poems:

I shall not attempt to give a poetic translation of the verses, but they run as follows, full of sentiment charmingly expressed:

There was once a white butterfly
Which, happy-hearted and trembling,
Hovered over scarcely blossomed roses,
Flitting from rose to rose beneath new skies.
Ever capricious and seeking novelty
In the changing reveries.

At last one day in May,
Intoxicated by a perfumed ray,
He met upon his passage
A gold wasp, and, enchanted,
Leaving all the roses,
He followed the golden wasp.

They found upon the plains
The body of the poor butterfly,
With a wounded side and shattered wing,
And, since then, with tender eyes,
The roses, when dawn smiles,
Weep tears of roses.

56 PIECES FREE!

Every person answering this advertisement can get a handsomely decorated set ABSOLUTELY FREE. We mean it. A straightforward, honest offer made by an old established and reliable house to advertise its business, for everybody to accept ☞ Remember, every one can have their choice of a Breakfast, Dinner or Tea Set. Each set consists of 56 pieces, full size for family use. Name selection and decoration wanted—Blue, Brown, Pink, Green or Rococo. We will ask you to do us a slight favor in return. It will COST YOU NO MONEY and will take not over an hour's time; you will be put to no annoyance, inconvenience or trouble. All sets are carefully boxed and packed at our expense—and safe delivery is guaranteed. No one is barred out—we positively will not go back on this no matter what it costs us. ☞ Don't pay out your money for dishes when we give you your choice of such beautiful ornamented sets FREE. Send at once your full name, post-office address and nearest EXPRESS or FREIGHT OFFICE; state which will reach you quickest. Address: C. H. LEWIS, Supply Agent, 1916 Park Avenue, New York, Dept. 219

THIS WILL COST YOU NO MONEY.

MISS MONIE BOWEY,

No. 38 Perry Street, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

Miss Monie Bowey.

A couple of winters ago I slipped on a frozen sidewalk and fell flat on my back. On being examined I found that I had sustained internal injuries which laid me up for more than two months. After that I noticed that I had pains in the back and groin which I never had before. I doctored and doctored for several months but as the pains increased instead of growing better I decided that I was not having the right treatment. Reading in the papers of the wonderful cures performed by Wine of Cardui I wrote to one of the parties and received a very satisfactory reply and I immediately sent for some. In a very short time I felt generally better and after seven weeks faithful use I was once more well and strong. I have never had a sick hour since and I daily bless your splendid medicine.

MONIE BOWEY.

WINE OF CARDUI is one medicine that should always be kept on hand in every home for immediate use when female weakness first makes its appearance. Miss Bowey's painful and dangerous accident would not have resulted so seriously had she taken Wine of Cardui promptly.

Wine of Cardui makes women more womanly by curing their weakness and making them stronger. Wine of Cardui cured Miss Bowey. As a medicine for all women in every trying period of their lives can you think of a better medicine for yourself, your sister, your daughter or your mother? Can you think of a more acceptable present to give your friend than a bottle of this medicine which will bring her health and happiness? You are suffering? Your duty is to rid yourself of this pain. If your daughter, mother, sister or friend is sick and in need of relief, your duty is equally great to them. Many women, now well, owe their lives to friends who brought them Wine of Cardui.

Wine of Cardui is adapted to women at any age in any walk of life. For the working woman it gives her strength for her tasks and better treatment than a doctor for very small cost.

Your druggist will sell you a $1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui. Secure the medicine today. Take it in the privacy of your home. Relief will come to you as surely as you take it.

WINE of CARDUI A million suffering women have found relief in Wine of Cardui.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Proceedings of Week in House and Senate.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The senate passed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, accepting all the committee amendments. When the statehood bill was taken up, Mr. Quay demanded an immediate vote, coupling his demand with the statement that he did not care whether any senators desired to speak on the subject or not. The bill, he said, was being wilfully obstructed by discussion. Mr. Beveridge denied this, and then discussed the measure, opposing statehood for Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico. On the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Quay submitted a number of propositions for the fixing of a day when a vote could be taken, but to all such Mr. Beveridge objected. Mr. Quay then gave notice that tomorrow, at the close of the morning business, he would move to take up the bill and might ask the senate to remain in session until some agreement for a vote is reached. Mr. Hanna spoke briefly in opposition to the bill.

The house received the agricultural appropriation bill from committee, passed the District of Columbia appropriation bill and began consideration of the Philippine coinage bill. The general debate on the district bill was largely devoted to discussion of the Alaska boundary line dispute and other general topics. Mr. Cochran (Mo.) denounced as "a cowardly surrender" the course of the state department. Mr. Hepburn (Iowa) took up the challenge and countered with the charge that Democratic administrations had surrendered the territory between latitudes 40 and 54:40 and also the republic of Texas. While Mr. Cochran was speaking of the "truckling policy of the United States to Great Britain," a stylishly dressed woman in the gallery leaned forward and cried out, "You lie." She then left the gallery. Mr. Sheppard (Texas) talked of trusts, using exceedingly strong language in his denunciation of the existing condition of affairs. He ridiculed President Roosevelt's anti-trust campaign, declaring that in view of his performances, his Minneapolis speech was a "disheartening mockery." To call him the anti-trust candidate for 1904, he said, was "the most colossal jest of time." At this juncture, Mr. Bartholdt (Mo.) arose to a personal explanation to deny his connection with what he termed a "quixotic scheme." It had been represented that Mr. Bartholdt was going to call a meeting of German-American citizens to protest against ill-considered utterances against Germany. Mr. Bartholdt explained that he had no such purpose, but said he had received a number of letters from German-Americans suggesting such a conference for the purpose of emphasizing the fact that the old-time friendship between the United States and Germany was near and dear to the heart of every German in this country.

Washington, Jan. 21.—For three hours Mr. Burnham, of New Hampshire, addressed the senate in opposition to the omnibus statehood bill. Becoming fatigued he suspended his remarks until to-morrow. Mr. Cullom explained the necessity for considering the Cuban reciprocity treaty and appealed to Mr. Quay to permit an executive session. The latter refused and the matter was put to a vote, with the result that the senate refused to go into executive session, 37 to 27, which was the first test vote on the statehood bill. Toward the end of the day Mr. Hoar criticised the President for expressing his approval or disapproval of bills before congress had acted on them. His remarks were called forth by Mr. Burton offering a bill which, he said, had been vetoed once by the President, but that it now met with his approval. By unanimous consent the following bills were passed: Fixing the time and places for holding regular terms of the United States circuit court in the western district of Virginia; house bill amending the act to divide the state of Texas into four judicial districts; providing that the fifth district court of appeals shall hold at least one term of court annually at Montgomery, Ala., on the first Monday in September of each year; to amend the bankruptcy act; providing for the expenditure of money hitherto appropriated for improvements in Ashtabula harbor, Ohio; amending an act creating a new division in the western judicial district of Missouri. Mr. Fairbanks gave notice that he would call up the immigration bill tomorrow morning. The Vest resolution requiring the finance committee to prepare and report a bill removing the duty on coal was referred to the committee on finance.

The house spent the day in committee of the whole in debate on the Philippine coinage bill. The minority offered a substitute providing for the introduction of the American currency system into the island and it received powerful support from Mr. Hill (Republican, Conn.), who declared that the proposition for the extension of the American system had the support of Secretary Shaw and other high officials of the treasury department. Those who participated in the debate were Messrs. Cooper (Wis.), Jones (Va.), Maddox (Ga.), Patterson (Tenn.), Shafroth (Colo.), Crumpacker (Ind.), Williams (Ill.), Hill (Conn.), Cannon (Ill.), Robinson (Ind.) and Williams (Miss.). The military academy appropriation bill was reported.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The statehood bill occupied the entire attention of the Senate today, except for a few minor matters which came up during the morning hour. Bills were passed to authorize the President to appoint Brigadier General Merriam, retired, to the grade of major general on the retired list, and providing for additional terms of court in the western judicial district of South Carolina. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was sent to conference, and Messrs. Cullom, Warren and Cockrell named as conferees.

The committee on naval affairs was authorized by the House today to investigate the Lessler bribery charges in connection with the submarine boat bill. The Philippine coinage bill reported by the insular affairs committee was rejected and the substitute presented by the majority was adopted by a vote of 146 to 128, twenty-eight Republicans voting with the Democrats for adoption. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a list of national banks holding government deposits other than deposits of disbursing officers Dec. 31, 1892, and on each succeeding Dec. 31 up to the present time, with the amount held and the average amount of such deposits in each year. The Alaska delegate bill was then taken up, and was supported by Mr. Cushman (Rep., Wash.), Mr. Wooten (Dem., Texas), and Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.), and opposed by Mr. Warner (Rep., Ill.).

Washington, Jan. 24.—Constructively, the statehood bill was today, as usual, before the senate, but, as a matter of fact, the admission of the territories was scarcely mentioned in the course of the day's proceedings. As soon as the bill was laid before the senate a number of senators were afforded an opportunity to call up and secure the passage of bills to which there was no objection. After the passage of a number of such bills the statehood bill was again called up and Mr. Spooner took the floor. He candidly confessed his intention not to speak to the statehood bill, and then discussed the President's action in discontinuing the postoffice at Indianola, Miss., and refusing to receive the resignation of the negro postmaster—Mrs. Cox. He defended the President and was responded to by Mr. McLaurin (Miss.) who said there had been no threats against Mrs. Cox, but who admitted that she was objectionable because of her color. The session closed with the passage of a number of private pension bills.

The House worked all day on the agricultural appropriation bill and finally passed it, with only one amendment—an increase of the appropriation for free seeds from $270,000 to $300,000. The House adjourned until tomorrow morning, when eulogies will be delivered on the late Representatives De Graffenried and Sheppard, of Texas.

Washington, Jan. 26.—In the Senate Mr. Quay, in charge of the omnibus statehood bill, insisted upon its consideration to the exclusion of other business. When Senator Platt of New York, attempted to call up a committee report providing for the printing of a document Mr. Quay objected, and Mr. Hale thereupon declared Mr. Quay was confiscating the time of the Senate. The latter replied calmly that this could be obviated by allowing a vote on the statehood bill. A resolution offered by Mr. Morgan of Alabama, questioning the credentials of Dr. Herran, the Colombian charge d'affaires, who signed with Secretary Hay the canal treaty, caused the Senate to go into a long executive session. At its conclusion the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was passed. The Lodge amendment providing for a reorganization of the service was ruled out of order and debate thereby cut off. The credentials of Senator Alger and of Senator Kittredge to succeed himself were presented and the oath of office administered to them. The statehood bill then was taken up, and Mr. Foraker, having it in charge in the absence of Mr. Quay, yielded for the passage of a House bill making an appropriation for the suppression and to prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases of live stock.

The House made a new record in the matter of appropriation bills. The military academy bill, carrying $644,273, was passed without a single word of debate. The Indian bill, which followed, was not completed today, as Mr. Burton (Ohio) made a long speech on it in general criticism of the policy of the government toward the Indians. He offered several amendments, but they were all rejected. The resolution was adopted calling on the Postmaster General for the correspondence of the Indianola, Miss., postoffice case. Mr. Overstreet (Ind.) submitted the report upon the anti-trust bill and obtained consent for individual members of the judiciary committee to file their personal views. The House ordered 5,000 copies of the majority report.

SMOOT ELECTED.

Salt Lake, Utah, Jan. 21.—Reed Smoot was elected United States senator from Utah to succeed Senator Rawlins. The vote in separate session of the legislature was as follows: Senate, Smoot, 10; Gov. Wells, 2; Rawlins, 6; house, Smoot, 36; Wells, 14; Rawlins, 4. Mr. Smoot's election was ratified yesterday at a joint session of the legislature.

French politicians paying unusual attention to situation in Austria, owing to age of the emperor and possible danger of German activity in event of his death.

Weak Men Cured Free

Send Name and Address To-Day. You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and

Health, Strength and Vigor For Men.

vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 36 Hull bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send you the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

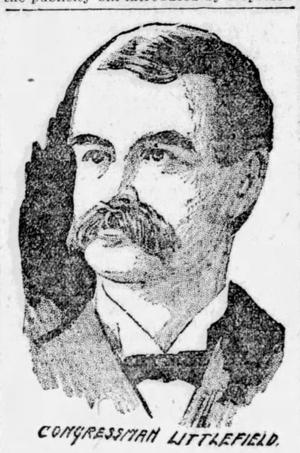
All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and they want every man to have it.

ANTI-TRUST BILL.

Complete Details of the Measure Now Before Congress.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Representative Littlefield, of Maine, chairman of the sub-committee of the house judiciary committee, to which all anti-trust bills were referred, today reported to the full judiciary committee a bill which has been drawn and adopted by the sub-committee. Several weeks have been devoted to the preparation of the bill. The sub-committee considered some 25 or 30 measures.

The bill is offered as a substitute for the publicity bill introduced by Represen-



CONGRESSMAN LITTLEFIELD.

tative Littlefield at the last session. The full committee is expected to decide if it is to be reported to the house as now framed. The text of the bill follows:

"A bill requiring corporations engaged interstate commerce to make returns, prohibiting rebates and discriminations, the use of interstate commerce in attempts to destroy competition, and for other purposes.

"Be it enacted, etc., That every corporation which may be hereafter organized, shall, at the time of engaging in interstate or foreign commerce, file the return hereinafter provided for; and every corporation, wherever organized and engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, shall file a return with the interstate commerce commission for the year ending December 31st, whenever at such time as requested by said commission, stating its name, date of organization, where and whence organized, giving statutes under which it is organized, and all amendments thereof; if consolidated, naming constituent companies and dates when organized, with the same information as to such constituent companies so far as applicable, as is herein required of such corporations; if reorganized, name of original corporation or corporations, with full reference to laws under which all the reorganizations have taken place, with the same information as to all prior companies in the chain of reorganization so far as applicable, as is herein required of such corporations; amount of authorized capital stock, shares into which it is divided, par value, whether common or preferred, and distinction between each; amount issued and outstanding; amount paid in; how much, if any, paid in in cash, and how much, if in property; if any part in property, describing in detail the kind and character and location, with its cash market value at the time it was received in payment, giving the elements upon which said market value is based, and especially whether in whole or in part upon the capitalization of earnings, earning capacity, or economics, what dates, the cash price paid therefor at its last sale, the name and address of each officer, managing agent, and director; a true and correct copy of its articles of incorporation; a full true and correct copy of any and all rules, regulations and by-laws adopted for the management and control of its business and the direction of its officers, managing agents and directors.

"Nothing herein contained shall be construed as relieving any corporation from making in addition to the foregoing said returns as are now required by the 'Act to regulate commerce,' approved Feb. 4th, 1887, and all amendments thereto; but the provisions of this act as to signing and making oath to returns and making answer on oath shall be applicable to returns and such answers made under said act and amendment thereof.

"So far as any return may be a duplicate of one already filed that fact may be stated, and the details, which are in such case duplicates, need not be repeated. Upon its being made to appear to the satisfaction of the commission that without fault on its part it is impracticable for such corporation to furnish any of the items aforesaid, it may, by a written order of said commission, be excused from furnishing such item or items.

"Said committee shall cause to be prepared a blank return for the use of such corporations, containing the foregoing requirements, and shall make such rules and regulations as may, within its judgment, be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act. The president, treasurer and a maiority of the directors of such corporation shall make oath in writing on said return that the return is true. Said treasurer or other officer of said corporation having the requisite knowledge shall answer, on oath, all inquiries that may be made in writing on the direction of said commission in relation to said return. Any corporation failing to make such return, or whose treasurer or other officer shall fail to make the answers aforesaid, may be determined, on the suit of the United States from engaging in interstate commerce until such return is made. Suit may be brought in any district of the United States at the election of the attorney-general.

"Section 2—That whoever knowingly swears to any return that is false in any material particular or knowingly swears to an answer to any such inquiry that is false in any material particular shall be deemed guilty of perjury and punished as provided in section 5392 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. Whoever shall knowingly prepare or cause to be prepared a return or answer that is false as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of subornation of perjury and punished as aforesaid.

"Section 3—That it shall be the duty of said commission to cause to be prepared and published on or before the first day of June each year a list of all corporations making returns, with an abstract of such returns, for free distribution in such manner as said commission may deem necessary to meet any reasonable and proper demand therfor, to be distributed under the direction of the commission.

"Section 4—That said commission shall have the same authority to inquire into the management of said corporations relating to interstate and foreign commerce in the same manner and to the same extent, with the same power to compel the attendance and the giving of testimony by witnesses and the production of books, papers, contracts and agreements, as is provided in "an act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and all amendments thereof. Said commission may employ such clerks and agents as, in its judgment, may be necessary for properly executing the provisions of this act. Said commission shall make an annual report to the President, containing, among other things, such specific recommendations for additional legislation as it may deem necessary.

"Any person who shall neglect or refuse to make returns, attend and testify or answer any lawful inquiry hereinbefore provided for, or produce books, papers, contracts, agreements and documents, if in his custody, control, or power to do so, in obedience to the subpoena or lawful requirements of the commission shall be deemed guilty of an offense against the United States and upon conviction thereof by a court of competent jurisdiction shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars.

"Section 5—That any person, carrier, lessee, trustee, receiver, officer, agent or representative of a carrier subject to the act to regulate commerce who or which shall offer, grant, give, solicit, accept or receive any rebate, concession, facilities, or service in respect to the transportation of any property in interstate or foreign commerce by any common carrier subject to said act whereby any such property shall by any device whatever be transported at a less rate than that named in the tariffs published and filed by such carrier as is required by said act to regulate commerce, or shall receive any advantage by way of facilities or service shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction thereof be subject to a fine of not less than $1,000.

"Section 6.—That no corporation engaged in the production, manufacture or sale of any article of commerce violating any of the provisions of section 5 of this act, or attempting to monopolize or control the production, manufacture or sale thereof in any particular locality by giving special privileges or rebates or otherwise in order to destroy competition there in such locality, shall use, either directly or indirectly, any of the facilities or instrumentalities of interstate commerce or in any way engage in interstate commerce for the purpose of aiding or facilitating, either directly or indirectly, such production, manufacture, or sale with such intent; nor shall any other person or corporation use any of the facilities or instrumentalities of interstate commerce, or in any way engage in interstate commerce, in buying, selling or disposing of any such article of commerce for the purpose of enabling such first mentioned corporation to engage or to continue to engage in such production, manufacture, or sale or control with such intent. Every corporation or person violating the provisions of this section shall be punished, on conviction by a fine of not less than five hundred and not exceeding five thousand dollars.

"Section 7—That any common carrier, lessee, trustee, receiver or transportation company engaged in interstate commerce now subject to the provisions of said act to regulate commerce knowingly transporting any property produced, manufactured or sold in violation of the provisions of this act, or in violation of the provisions of 'an act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies,' approved July 2, 1890, in interstate commerce, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than one thousand dollars, to be recovered by the United States in any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, which suit may be brought in any district in which such common carrier, lessee, trustee or receiver or transportation company has an office or conducts business.

"Section 8—That in all prosecutions, hearings and proceedings under the provisions of this act and under the provisions of 'An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies,' approved July 2, 1890, whether civil or criminal, no person shall be excused from extending and testifying, or from producing books, papers, contracts, agreements and documents be-

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is In Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better. It is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of decaying teeth.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

The Right Thing.

A New Catarrh Cure, Which Is Rapidly Coming to the Front.

For several ypears Eucalyptol, Guaiacol and Hydrastin have been recognized as standard remedies for catarrhal troubles, but they have always been given separate-

ly and only very recently an ingenious chemist succeeded in combining them, together with other antiseptics into a pleasant, effective tablet.

Druggists sell the remedy under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and it has met with remarkable success in the cure of nasal catarrh, bronchial and throat catarrh and in catarrh of the stomach.

Mr. F. N. Benton, whose address is care of Clark House, Troy, N. Y, says: "When I run up against anything that is good I like to tell people of it. I have been troubled with catarrh more or less for some time. Last winter more than ever. Tried several so-called cures, but did not get any benefit from them. About six weeks ago I bought a 50-cent bottle of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and am glad to say that they have done wonders for me, and I do not hesitate to let all my friends know that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are the right thing."

Mr. Geo. T. Casanova, of Hotel Grifton, West 9th st., New York city, writes: "I have commenced using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and already they have given me better results than any catarrh cure I have ever tried."

A leading physician of Pittsburg advises the use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in preference to any other treatment for catarrh of the head, throat or stomach.

He claims they are far superior to inhalers, salves, lotions or powder, and are much more convenient and pleasant to take and are so harmless that little children take them with benefit, as they contain no oplate, cocaine or any poisonous drugs.

All druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at 50 cents for full size package and they are probably the safest and most reliable cure for any form of catarrh.

BOXER LEADER HONORED

Diplomats Protest Against Hu-Lien's Promotion.

Pekin, Jan. 27.—Hu-Lien Sun, governor of Hunan, one of the officials blacklisted by the powers after the Boxer troubles on account of complicity in the massacre of missionaries, has been appointed governor of Shan-Si. The ministers ignored the failure of the Chinese government to observe the agreement to dismiss him from office, but now the American, British and French ministers are sending a note to the government saying that considering the former and recent missionary murders in the territory under his jurisdiction it is not wise to send him to a province where the missionary interests are exceedingly important.

COLOMBIA'S PRESIDENCY.

Bogota, Jan. 21.—Gen. Aristides Ferrandez is expected to be the next president of Coombia. His popuarity is

GENERAL FERNANDEZ.

due largely to his success as minister of war in bringing the recent revolution to a close.

THE BLUE CROSS.

London, Jan. 23.—One of the most recent projects for the relief of suffering and the protection of property is to build and run ocean steam lifeboats. This is the plan of a well known English shipbuilder, and is known as the "International Blue Cross Ocean Life and Salvage Service." It is intended that it should take the place at sea which the Red Cross occupies in the army.

At present a ship wrecked at sea depends on a chance meeting for the rescue of lives. The rescuing vessel is awarded by the admiralty courts a certain part of the value of the property saved, the amount awarded being known as salvage. Under the "Blue Cross" plan a certain number of especially designed boats are to patrol the seas over fixed and known routes, following the main ocean highways. Should a vessel be in distress, the captain, by looking at his schedule, could tell exactly when a patrol boat would be due at the nearest point, and plan accordingly with some eye to business dispatch and the comfort of those on board. The rate of salvage would be fixed, and the officer would know exactly what the rescue would cost the owners. The projector believes that if seamen knew that on a given day one of the lifeboats would be within sight of a certain fixed latitude and longitude, many crippled ships and their crews would be saved and accounted for, who, as things are now, have to abandon their ships. The means of providing this patrol service should be furnished by the nations served, in proportion to the tonnage of their shipping. All salvage would go to the government account and be credited to their service.

Bubonic Plague in Natal.

Durban, Natal, Jan. 26.—Bubonic plague is spreading so seriously here that the natives are panicstricken. Servants and laborers are leaving the town in large numbers. It is anticipated that the Zululand drifts will be closed so as to prevent the spread of the plague to that territory.

New Attorney for Hawaii.

Honolulu, Jan. 26.—Lorrin Andrews has been appointed attorney general of Hawaii by the governor to succeed S. P. Dole, resigned. Mr. Andrews is a native of New York, and is a grandson of one of the earliest Hawaiian missionaries. He served a term in the territorial legislature.

GERMANY IS SLOW.

Has Some Objections to Castro's Proposal.

Berlin, Jan. 27.—President Castro's offer of thirty per cent of the customs receipts of La Guaira and Puerto Cabello as a guarantee for the payment of foreign claims is regarded in official circles here as evidence of the sincerity of his intention to make a satisfactory settlement. As the offer, however, includes the claims of other countries besides those taking part in the blockade, some doubt is expressed as to whether 30 per cent is adequate. A discussion is now proceeding to determine this point. It is also uncertain whether the allies will admit that the powers which did not joint in the blockade shall share in the results the former secured through expensive naval operations.

No Friction in Alliance.

London, Jan. 27.—The following statement was authorized by the German embassy here:

"There is not the slightest truth in the reports of friction or misunderstanding between England and Germany in regard to Venezuela. Both governments continue to act in perfect harmony and will simultaneously withdraw the blockade at the earliest possible moment. It is to be regretted that the house of commons is not in session as a question in the house would doubtless reveal the perfect understanding which exists between the two countries. There has been no disapproval of any kind expressed by the British government regarding Germany's conduct of affairs in connection with Venezuela. No date has yet been settled upon for raising the blockade, but it will cease just as soon as the representatives of the powers reach a final agreement with Mr. Bowen. The feeling expressed in the press here and reflected in the cable dispatches from New York that England finds the German alliance embarrassing is in no way confirmed by the government's attitude."

Negotiations in Washington.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The following statement was made at the British embassy at noon today with the assent and indorsement of Signor Mayor Des Planches, the Italian ambassador, and Count Von Quadt-Wykenadt-Isny, the German charge d'affaires:

"A report has appeared in a New York morning paper to the effect that there has been friction between the representatives of the powers who are conducting the Venezuelan negotiations with Mr. Bowen. This is incorrect. The three representatives have kept each other informed from day to day or everything which has passed between them and Mr. Bowen and have been acting in perfect harmony since the commencement of the negotiations.

The powers are yet haggling over the details of Mr. Bowen's last proposition to them, he suggesting the lifting of the blockade and the guarantee he was prepared to offer. Sir Michael Herbert, the British ambassador, early today called on Minister Bowen with inquiries from London regarding several points, which, although they were supposed to have been clearly stated seem yet to be in controversy between London and Berlin. It was said today that a final answer could hardly be expected before tomorrow. It developed today that Great Britain, through her ambassador here, and by means of cable exchanges between London and Berlin, is working hard to clear up the details of Mr. Bowen's terms to the satisfaction of Germany. When the details of the diplomatic exchange regarding the Venezuelan dispute are published it will be found that Sir Michael Herbert in the interest of peace and a satisfactory settlement, went to the extent of using his personal influence to secure the acceptance of Minister Bowen's proposition. This fact has been communicated to the President and to the state department and has been received with marked satisfaction.

SAN CARLOS SHELLED.

Three German War Vessels Bombard the Fort.

Maracaibo, Venezuela, Jan. 22.—Three German war vessels, the Panther, Vineta and Falke, began shelling the fort of San Carlos yesterday morning. The fort returned the fire, and the engagement continued for many hours.

The correspondent of the Associated Press, in a row boat, approached to within three miles of the fort at noon. The roar of the guns was terrific. The Panther appeared to be not more than 500 yards from the fort. Her guns were being fired every minute. The fort could not be seen for the clouds of smoke, but it was plain that the Venezuelan gunners were answering the German firs splendidly and with great rapidity. At o'clock an explosion occurred, apparently in the fort and a cloud of smoke covered the ramparts. A number of Indian fishermen were seen fleeing from the vicinity of the fort in their dugout canoes. They reported that the smoke seen was from the burning village of San Carlos, which had been shelled by the German ships and was in flames.

Caracas, Venezuela, Jan. 23.—10 a. m.—Up to this hour no news has been received here tending to confirm the report that the German warship Panther had entered Lake Maracaibo or that the Venezuelan cruiser Miranda had surrendered to her. The rumor is believed to be without foundation.

The bombardment of Fort San Carlos by the German cruisers Vineta, Panther and Falke was resumed yesterday morning at daybreak. Seven or eight shells were hurled at the fort at long range.

They all fell short. At 6 o'clock the Panther, being of light draught, closed in and again became actively engaged. The fort replied. At 8 o'clock the engagement was proceeding fiercely.

Twelve dead and fifteen badly wounded Venezuelan soldiers were counted in the fort at 7 o'clock last night.

The Panther left her position, close in to Fort San Carlos, which she took up earlier in the day, and at 3 o'clock joined the Falke. This ship was half a mile outside the bar and about five miles from the fort.

The Vineta and the Falke, at a range of four miles and a half, poured in a continuous rain of shell upon the fort and only stoped firing with the advent of dusk, at 6 o'clock. At that hour the German vessels retired seaward, after having made a second ineffectual attempt to land troops in the village of San Carlos, situated at the base of the fort.

The fort is literally covered with pieces of broken shells. It was seen that a great many of the German shells had not exploded. The magazine had a very narrow escape, two shells having come within an ace of penetrating it. The walls of the fort which face toward the entrance of the lake suffered particularly and were greatly damaged.

It is estimated by the commandant, General Bello, that the German ships fired more than 1,600 shells at Fort San Carlos.

Although the damage inflicted upon the fort is very great, it is not all that could be expected from such a continuous fire from modern high-power guns. The village of San Carlos suffered greatly. The aim of the German gunners seems to have been inaccurate, for more than 60 per cent of their shells exploded in the village before reaching the fort.

The Venezuelan gunboat Miranda was in Lake Maracaibo. It was doubtless the intention of the Panther, in trying to pass the fort, to get into the lake and capture this vessel. The passage over the bar this leads into the lake is narrow, and the fort commands it. General Bello was confident that he could sink the Panther if she attempted to get by with the fire of the five guns that rendered to him. The fort, however, is practically destroyed.

Puerto Cabello, Jan. 26.—Persons in close touch with the blockading forces say that Fort San Carlos, which commands the entrance to Lake Maracaibo, has been captured by the Germans and blown up. They also report that the German gunboat Panther has been disabled and is being towed by the German cruiser Falke to Willemstad, Curacao.

Maracaibo, Venezuela, Jan. 23.—President Aranguren, of the state of Maracaibo, has, by a decree published last night, called to arms all citizens from 16 to 60 years of age, belonging to the militia, in order to resist the possible landing of German forces at Lake Maracaibo. About five hundred men immediately answered the call.

SERVICES IN THE DARK.

London, Jan. 24.—With the double object of protecting those who cannot afford to dress well and to provide a novelty, Rev. C. J. Parker vicar of Clerkenwell, initiated this week a series of services held in absolute darkness. To enable the worshippers to join in the service the hymns and prayers were projected by means of a magic lantern onto a prepared screen.

Mr. Parker says that his idea was prompted by the knowledge of the dread that the average woman has of appearing in church worse clad than her neighbor. His parish is poor, and the women frequently explained their non-attendance by saying that they could not afford to dress well enough to attend church. It was mainly with the view of making comparisons impossible and incidentally concentrating the female worshippers' attention upon serious thoughts by preventing them from becoming absorbed in studying their neighbors' hats and gowns that he was led to the experiment of holding services in darkness.

LORD CURZON'S FUTURE.

London, Jan. 26.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston, whose wife was Miss Mary Leiter, of Chicago, has now entered upon the last year of his term of office as viceroy of India and the public has begun to speculate as to his future. Lord Curzon is only 44, and, so long as his father, Lord Scarsdale, lives, he may re-enter the house of commons, as he himself holds only an Irish peerage, such as was held by Lord Palmerston while a member of that house. It is considered possible that Lord Curzon will some day be secretary of state for India, if not secretary of state for foreign affairs. His admirers predict, indeed, that he will yet be prime minister.

ENGLISH COAL COMBINE.

London, Jan. 24.—After months of negotiations between the owners of anthracite coal mines a definite arrangement for forming a combine was concluded yesterday. The St. James' Gazette this afternoon says it understands that matters have so far progressed that promoters of the plan have decided to register a plan under the name of "The Anthracite Trust," with a capital of $15,000,000. Most of the collieries, it is added, are ready to accept the promoters' terms.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

The Vital Point

The vital point in all business enterprises is the management; an honest and conscientious management would not lend itself to a questionable undertaking. Therefore, in order to have that kind of management the enterprise itself must be meritorious.

TO PROVE THAT

THE NATIONAL GOLD & SILVER MINING CO.,

is in the meritorious class, we will tell something of our officers; who they are and what they have already done in the business world.

PRESIDENT MARK R. SHERMAN.

Mark R. Sherman who heads this enterprise actively and officially is a Chicago lawyer of large practice and high reputation. Until 1901 Mr. Sherman was a Director and Vice-President of the Western State Bank of Chicago, its organization in 1895 being effected by him. The remarkable growth of that institution from a start of $300,000 capital to $500,000, and from deposits the first year of $400,000 to deposits today of over $2,000,000, putting it in the front ranks of the financial institutions of Chicago, is a monument to Mr. Sherman's business sagacity. Our Company deposits with the Western State Bank, and by permission refers to the Western State Bank. The phenomenal success of the W. F. Burns Co., owners of the "Home Savings Bank" device, is another proof of Mr. Sherman's organization and managerial ability. This device to encourage savings has quite generally been adopted by Banks and Trust Companies throughout the country. Starting in 1900 with a meager capital of $10,000, it has grown to over $100,000, and is rated in the Commercial Agencies with highest credit. Under Mr. Sherman's management the W. F. Burns Co. during the first year paid 100% dividend on its capital of $10,000, and increased its capital to $100,000, all of which was earned in one year. Mr. Sherman expects to do even better for this Company than he has done for the W. F. Burns Co., and says "I consider the money-making prospects of the stock of **The National Gold & Silver Mining Company** to be much better than the stock of any business enterprise I have ever been connected with."

SECRETARY, SAMUEL W. WINN.

The Secretary, Samual W. Winn, has also had a large experience as an organizer and manager of financial and industrial corporations. He was for many years cashier and manager of the securities department of one of the leading banks of the West, leaving that position to organize a large land and irrigation company, which was successfully carried through, embodying and consolidating strong American and foreign capital. Mr. Winn is a tireless worker and as manager of details is excelled by few. The President of his bank says of him: "Great responsibility and confidence were reposed in him in managing important transactions, and he proved himself full of resources and plans, showing a penetration of mind seldom equaled in business men."

TREASURER, EDWIN HEARTT.

Edwin Heartt was for many years connected with the hardware trade of Chicago. He is an honored member of the G. A. R., and for some years past has been engaged in mining, not only in the states of the West but in Alaska. With his practical knowledge, Mr. Heartt's association in the enterprise is an assurance of the common sense so essential to successful operation of any mine.

The business records speak for themselves. **Would these gentlemen be identified with anything that was not thoroughly reliable?**

Could they afford to take chances with their reputation?

We leave the answer to you, it means much to you. A limited allotment of shares in the company is now offered at

20 CENTS A SHARE (Par Value $1.00)

This stock will reach par and pay large DIVIDENDS as soon as its 100 TON CONCENTRATING MILL is completed.

ASSETS: **One Hundred and Eighty Acres** of the richest mineral land in the United states, situated at Stein's Pass, New Mexico, two miles from the Southern Pacific Railroad, with ample wood and water on the claims.

$200,000 IN ORE ON THE DUMP.

$2,000,000 BLOCKED OUT IN THE MINES

and exposed to view by thousands of feet of development work. With this showing but a small part of our magnificent property has been opened up.

Buy now and get the benefit of all increases in value and all dividends

The larger your investment, the larger your returns. Note what you would have made on a small investment in the following companies:

$50 invested in Bassic stock, in 30 days realized	**$ 2,500**
$100 invested in the Elkton Mill at Cripple Creek, realized in about 60 days.	**5,500**
$150 invested in the Le Roi stock in 1896 realized	**20,000**

The Following Table Shows You What You Can Get for Your Money Now Before Another Advance.

$2,000 will buy 10,000 Shares, par	$10,000
1,000 will buy 5,000 Shares, par	5,000
200 will buy 1,000 Shares, par	1,000
100 will buy 500 Shares, par	500
40 will buy 200 Shares, par	200
20 will buy 100 Shares, par	100

If it is not convenient to pay for the stock in cash, we will reserve any reasonable amount upon a payment of 20 per cent. with order, 30 per cent. in 30 days and 50 per cent. in 60 days.

The above are only a few companies. We can give you a list of a hundred more. A 100-ton Mill will earn the Company $300,000 yearly, and we propose to increase the capacity of our mill to **500 TONS DAILY** in the near future.

Write us to Reserve you a Block of these Shares

For this

CANAL TREATY SIGNED

Colombia at Last Comes Down to Straight Business.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The treaty between the United States and Colombia for the construction of the Panama canal by the United States, has been signed in this city.

The canal treaty was signed at Secretary Hay's house yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hay acting for the United States and Dr. Herran, the charge d'affaires of Colombia, who had been given specially full powers to negotiate the treaty, signing in behalf of Colombia. It is expected the senate will promptly ratify the treaty.

Section 2 of the Spooner act, which was approved by the President June 28 last, prescribes certain of the terms regarding the acquisition of the strip of land for the canal, etc., upon which the treaty was negotiated. The section is as follows:

"That the President is hereby authorized to acquire from the Republic of Colombia, for and on behalf of the United States, upon such terms as he may deem reasonable, perpetual control of a strip of land, the territory of the Republic of Colombia, not less than six miles in width, extending from the Caribbean sea to the Pacific Ocean, and the right to use and dispose of the waters thereon, and to excavate, construct and to perpetually maintain, operate, and protect thereon a canal, of such depth and capacity as will afford convenient passage of ships of the greatest tonnage and draught now in use from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean, which control shall include the right to perpetually maintain and operate the Panama railroad, if the ownership thereof, or controlling interest therein, shall have been acquired by the United States, and also jurisdiction of said strip and the ports at the ends thereof to make such police and sanitary rules and regulations as shall be necessary to preserve order and preserve the public health thereon, and to establish such judicial tribunals as may be agreed upon thereon as may be necessary to enforce such rules and regulations.

"The President may acquire such additional territory from Colombia as in his judgment will facilitate the general purpose thereof."

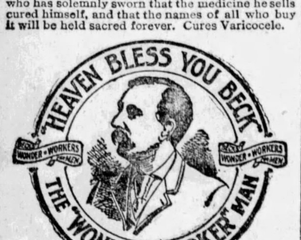
The treaty signed yesterday afternoon is the same treaty that was drawn up by this government several months ago with the single exception of the item of annuity to be paid to Colombia for the use of the right of way for the canal. The amount of the annuity is a compromise between the $100,000 offered by Secretary Hay and the $650,000 demanded by Colombia. The latter's price was fixed upon what were asserted to be the present returns from the Panama Railroad company, ports dues, etc., which she had no desire to see diminished. The amount fixed in the treaty by way of compromise, though not stated by the official and person who have had to do with the perfection of the treaty, is admitted to have been arrived at from a calculation of the exact receipts at present from traffic across the isthmus and therefore is regarded as only fair to Colombia. At the same time, though the amount is larger than was at first offered, it is thought by officials that the senate undoubtedly will accept the figure named when it is made clear that to offer less would be to deprive Colombia of income she now is actually receiving.

All other points than this one of money compensation remain as they stood in the original draft of the treaty and are completely satisfactory to the United States government. The United States will have control of the canal practically in perpetuity as required by the Spooner act, this result having been attained by the adoption of a plan for a lease for one hundred years, renewal at the pleasure of the United States and Colombia having nothing to say about the extension. The matters of police and judicial control are settled by a scheme of joint action, although it especially is assured that no citizen of the United States will be tried by any other than his own courts. Control of the waters of the ports of Colon and Panama is vested in the United States just as far as may be necessary for the complete operation of the

Weak Man

A Wide-Open Letter to that Great Army of Weak Men Who Have Been Hoodwinked and Defrauded by the Infamous Rascals Who Disgrace the Medicine Business.

MY DEAR BROTHERS:—More than 200,000 permanent cures during the past four years prove that my "Wonder-Workers" are a boon to weak men everywhere. There is not a case of Men's Weakness or Nervous Troubles of any kind anywhere on earth (no matter whether caused by overwork, abuse or worry; and no matter whether the man be old or young) that "Wonder-Workers" will fail to cure quicker and at less expense than any other remedy made anywhere in the world, if simply used (at home, at your work) one tablet at a dose three times a day. They cured me in less than one month's time, at the age of forty-four years, when I, like you, lacked that vitality without which a person is a man only in name, and after I had been nearly ruined by the frauds and fakirs who disgrace the medicine business. Bear in mind that I am the only man in the world in the business who has solemnly sworn that the medicine he sells cured himself, and that the names of all who buy it will be held sacred forever. Cures Varicocele.



I am the same Geo. S. Beck who is hated by every Free Sample schemer, Free Prescription fakir and C.O.D. fraud in America, because of the manner in which I have exposed their infamous schemes. Their only object in making "Free" offers is to get the names of men who are vitally weak, so that they may harass them with their impudent letters and lying, filthy circulars; and I now again challenge all of these poison distributers to thoroughly sift and test my charges of villiany and fraud in any court they may select. If you have had any dealings with them you know that my charges are true.

I beg to assure you on my honor as a man that no matter whether you are married or single, old, young or middle-aged; or no matter whether your weakness or nervousness is caused by over-work, too frequent indulgence in legitimate pleasures, the practice of secret vice or the excessive use of strong drink or tobacco, the use of my "Wonder-Workers" will surely give you new power, new vitality, renew every tissue, develop every organ, strengthen every muscle, invigorate every function, and bring to you a perfect and permanent restoration of nerve strength and manly vigor. The reason why "Wonder-Workers" do this is because they are a Pure Nerve Food and Tonic, and because they do not contain any phosphorus, or Spanish fly, or any other of the poisons that make the vile nostrums sent out by the frauds and quacks so dangerous to human life, and rarely safe to use for more at any time or under any circumstances, and their use will not fail to restore **natural** strength and vigor without stimulation in old or young.

Because of the wonderful merit of my "Wonder-Workers" medicine, I have built up the largest mail-order medicine business in the world in less than four years, and have been compelled to remove from my old quarters at 420 S. Market St. in this city, to 44 and 46 East Main Street, the largest business building in Springfield, in order to properly conduct my enormous business. If you order "Wonder-Workers," *mention this paper*, the publisher of which is hereby authorized to publish me as a fraud and scoundrel if I fail to do exactly as I agree with any of its readers.

The price of "Wonder-Workers" is only One Dollar per box, always cash with order; by express at your expense. It will cost 25 cents to lift them from express office. If you send $1.15 to pay packing and postage, I send them by mail prepaid, thus saving you ten cents. If you have any doubt about me, write to any Commercial Agency, the First National Bank of this city, (the bank of which Hon. Asa S. Bushnell, Ex-Gov. of Ohio, is President,) or to any of your friends in Springfield.

GEO. S. BECK,
44 and 46 Main St., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

For Kidneys and Bladder

New Discovery by Which All Can Now Easily Cure Themselves at Home—Does Away With Surgical Operations — Positively Cures Bright's Disease and Worst Cases of Rheumatism—Thousands Already Cured.

SENT FREE TO ANY NEEDY PERSON.

At last there is a scientific way to cure yourself of any kidney or bladder disease in a very short time in your own home and without the expense of doctors, drugs or surgeons. The credit belongs to Dr. Edwin Turnock, a noted French-American physician and scientist who has made a lifelong study of these diseases and is now in sole possession of certain ingredients which have all along been needed and without which cures were impossible. The doctor seems justified in his strong statements, as the remedy has been thoroughly investigated, besides being tried, in hospitals, sanitariums, etc., and has been found to be all that is claimed for it. It contains nothing harmful but nevertheless authorities say it will positively cure Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, gravel, weak back, stone in the bladder, bloated bladder, frequent desire to urinate, pains in the back, legs, sides and over the kidneys, swelling of the feet and ankles, retention of urine, scalding, pain in the bladder, wetting the bed and such rheumatic affections as inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, gout, etc., which are due entirely to uric acid poison in the kidneys—in short, every form of kidney, bladder or urinary trouble in man, woman or child.

That it will do all this is the opinion of such authorities as Dr. Wilks of Guy's Hospital, London; Dr. Frank P. Foster, editor of the New York Medical Journal and author of Foster's Practical Therapeutics; Dr. H. C. Wood, member of the National Academy of Science and a long list of others who speak of it in the highest terms. But all this and more is explained in an illustrated book which sets forth the doctor's original views and goes deeply into the subject of kidney and bladder diseases. He wants you to have this book as well as a trial package of his discovery, and you can get them entirely free, without stamps or money, by addressing the Turnock Medical Co., 234 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill., and as thousands have already been cured there is every reason to believe it will cure you if only you will be thoughtful enough to send for the free trial and book. Write the first spare moment you have and soon you will be cured.

It would seem that any reader so afflicted should write the company at once, since no money is involved and the indorsements are from such a high and trustworthy source.

canal and it is assured that our extra territorial jurisdiction will be unquestioned as to waters and steam pertaining to the canal. All port duties on vessels passing the canal are to go to the United States, by way of off-set for the annuity payments.

Secretary Hay took a rough draft of the treaty with him to the cabinet meeting today. Contrary to the expectation entertained last night, he was able to submit the document to the senate today. The reason for the delay was the mechanical impossibility of making the necessary "printers' copy," and preparing the letter of transmittal which will accompany the treaty to the senate. This letter of the President will be purely formal and will contain no argument for the treaty, leaving the document to speak for itself.

SHIRAS TO RETIRE.

Has Reached Age Limit for Supreme Court Judges.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Associate Justice George Siras, of the United States supreme court, today reached the age of seventy, which entitles him to retire with full pay. Rumors have been current for some time to the effect that Justice Shiras intended to retire from the bench this winter, and common report assigned

JUSTICE GEORGE SHIRAS.

Gov. Taft, of the Philippine islands, as his successor. Gov. Taft, however, declares a desire to remain in his present position for the time being. The name of Judge Day, of Canton, was then mentioned.

It has been the practice of associate justices to continue in service after having reached the seventy-year limit, unless incapacitated by ill health. But if the Democrats should carry the presidential election next year, it is almost a certainty that Justices Shiras and Harlan would retire, so that their successors could be appointed by President Roosevelt before his term expired.

Day Has Accepted.

Canton, O., Jan. 26.—Judge W. R. Day has accepted a tender of appointment as associate justice of the United States supreme court.

Judge Day said today in answer to a query as to his appointment: "I received the tender from President Roosevelt Saturday. I mailed my acceptance this morning."

Judge Day does not know when the appointment will be sent to the senate.

TIME EXTENDED.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Secretary Hay this morning sent for the Cuban minister and with him signed a convention extending for a considerable period the time limit for the exchange of ratifications of the Cuban reciprocity treaty, now pending in the senate, which, under the original agreement, expires next Saturday, the 31st.

Today's measure is more in the nature of a precaution to prevent the loss of the present treaty in case the senate does not ratify it this week. It is hoped by the Washington government that it may not be necessary to transmit to the senate today's protocol.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The House of Representatives yesterday inaugurated the experiment of holding memorial services for deceased members upon the Sabbath. It will be followed hereafter during this session and probably will become the general practice in the House in the future.

At the service yesterday tribute was paid to the life and public services of the late Representative Russell, of Connecticut, and Representatives Sheppard and DeGraffenried, of Texas, each of whom died during the congressional re-

NEGROES PLEAD.

Protest Against Disfranchisement in the South.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The executive committee of the National Afro-American Council, in session here, passed a resolution urging confirmation by the senate of the nomination of Dr. W. D. Crum to be collector of customs at Charleston, S. C., and adopted an address to the country on the race question in general. The address is signed by Alexander Walters, chairman of the executive committee; Cyrus Field Adams, secretary, and William A. Pledger, acting president National Afro-American Council. The address in part is as follows:

"It is evident to the thoughtful among us that we are passing through one of the most critical periods of our existence in this country. Questions that immediately concern the liberty and well-being of one-eighth of the population of the United States and scarcely to less degree the whole population of the country, are pressing for treatment as never before.

"A systematic effort has been inaugurated on the part of the South which has for its object the withdrawal of the franchise from the Afro-Americans of that section and their reduction to a position of absolute subserviency in all the relations of life. It has been openly declared by some of the most prominent leaders of the south that it was the intention of the framers of the new constitutions to disfranchise as many Afro-Americans as possible and leave every Caucasian in full possession of the suffrage. The effect has been that not only has the Afro-American been disfranchised, but also that a very large number of Caucasians who previous to the adoption of these constitutions participated in elections, have ceased to register and vote.

"We contend for our constitutional rights on the ground that the right of suffrage has been conferred upon its citizens by the federal government.

"We heartily commend the Afro-Americans of Virginia, Alabama, Louisiana and other states who are seeking redress through the courts of the land and we pledge them our moral and financial support.

"We denounce the mob murders now so prevalent in this country.

"We call attention of the country to a condition of service on many farms in the Southern states resembling much the old peonage system and ask for legislation looking to the remedying of the evil. We submit our protest against the unfair practices in the transportation of passengers in Southern states, discriminating unjustly against Afro-Americans requiring of them the highest rates for travel and providing in return the poorest accommodations in carriage, and we invoke the exercise of the powers of the interstate commerce commission by that tribunal, to prevent discriminations in rates and accommodations against interstate passengers.

"We appeal to Congress for favorable action upon one of the several measures now pending therein for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the condition of the Afro-Americans of the country.

"We heartily indorse the deliverances of President Roosevelt with reference to the fitness for appointment to office, and the attitude of the federal government towards all of its citizens regardless of race or color. He has imparted new life and vigor to the time-honored principles and traditions of human rights, and has given hope and inspiration to a people struggling heroically beneath the burden of hate and proscription. We commend Theodore Roosevelt to the affection and confidence of our people regardless of party affiliation."

DR. WILEY ANGRY.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Dr. Wiley, the chemist of the agricultural department, may have to abandon his experiments regarding food preservatives, because the public has made so much sport of his "poison squad" that foreign governments cannot be induced to look seriously at any results which may be obtained.

"It is getting so bad," said Dr. Wiley, plaintively, "that people point to me on the street and say:

"'There goes the man that runs Uncle Sam's cooking school.'

"It is getting unbearable. The other night, walking down the aisle of a theater on my way to my seat, people nudged one another, pointed me out, and said:

"'There goes Borax.'

"Now, I don't like that sort of thing," added Dr. Wiley. "It's not so bad when they converse in whispers about the 'cooking school,' but when they call me 'Borax' to my face, it's too much," and Dr. Wiley settled down in his chair with the air of a man whose dignity has been crushed by the contumely of the populace.

"Why, the thing has spread even to my professional brethren, and tends to hold me up to ridicule," continued the doctor. "The name will stick, that's what it will; it'll stick, and I'll be known as borax the rest of my life, and I can't do anything to prevent it."

Dr. Wiley mopped his forehead with his handkerchief and looked helpless. Then he added:

"If this thing keeps on it will get so bad that the experiments will have to come to an end and all the work will be wasted. The value of the experiments has been greatly injured now, but what is there to do? The people won't regard them seriously, and the secretary of agriculture is angry about it."

MORGAN NOT PLEASED.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Senator Morgan, chairman of the interoceanic committee, today offered in the senate a resolution questioning the credentials of Thomas Herran, charge d'affaires of Colombia who recently signed with Secretary Hay the isthmian canal treaty. Mr. Aldrich immediately made the point that the subject must be considered in executive session, and the Senate went into executive session on the motion of Mr. Hale.

The point which Senator Morgan made was that the validity of the government which accredited Herran to the United States was doubtful, and that it should be inquired into by the United States. As soon as the doors were closed Mr. Morgan took the floor and discussed the subject at some length. He said there had not been an election in Colombia since 1898, and that it was questionable whether the present acting government had authority to send a representative to the United States.

Senator Morgan's resolution relating to Senator Herran was, after considerable discussion in executive session, referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Substitute Reported.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The Senate committee on Philippines today decided to substitute the committee currency bill for the House bill and reported it to the Senate. The Senate bill is the same as that reported from the House committee on insular affairs, which was defeated in the House last week.

A Temporary Regent.

Stockholm, Jan. 23.—King Oscar has decided to temporarily intrust the government of the country to the crown prince, Gustaf, who will take over the regency next week. This action of the king is taken as the result of medical advice. He has abandoned his projected visit to Norway.

Investigation of Holland submarine boat bribery charges begun by house naval committee; Congressman Lessler (N. Y.) testified Philip Doblin told him that ex-Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg said $5,000 would be paid for his vote.

WILL AID PROHIBITION

House Passes Bill to Control Interstate Liquor Traffic.

Washington, Jan. 27.—In the house today, the bill reported by the committee yesterday, relative to the devision of the supreme court against the power of the states in the exercise of their police powers to prohibit the importation of intoxicating liquors in original packages by placing imported liquors under the jurisdiction of the states as if manufactured or produced therein, was taken up and occasioned some debate.

In reply to questions, Mr. Clayton (Ala.), who was in charge of the bill, explained that it would permit prohibition states to break up the practice now indulged in of permitting firms to buy and import intoxicants in original packages, but that it would not prevent an individual from importing for his personal use.

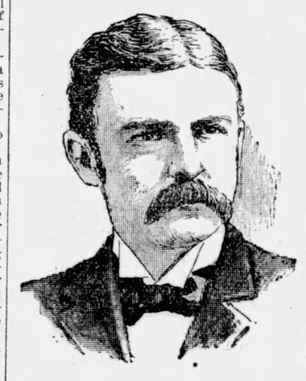
Mr. Batholdt (Mo.) opposed the bill on the ground that it would legalize prohibition.

Several of the Iowa members explained how the prohibition law in Iowa was evaded by importations under the original package decision.

Mr. Smith said that liquors were imported into that state and held in express companies' offices subject to delivery to whoever would pay the C. O. D. express charges. Mr. Kleberg (Texas) opposed the bill as an unwarranted interference with interstate commerce. The bill finally was passed without division.

HEAD OF LAND OFFICE.

Washington, Jan. 22.—William A. Richards, of Wyoming, who succeeds Binger Hermann, of Oregon, as commis-



WILLIAM A RICHARDS.

sioner of the general land office, will very shortly assume the duties of that place.

AFFECTS LAND GRANT.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The United States supreme court today rendered, through Justice Harlan, an opinion affecting the Northern Pacific railway land grant. The case was that of Peter and Henry Nelson, who located upon unsurveyed land within the Northern Pacific grant, in the then territory of Washington, in 1881. This was after the railroad company had filed its general map, showing its proposed line, but before it had filed its map of definite location. In the opinion handed down today it was held that the title of the settlers was better than that of the railroad company and that until the definite map was filed Congress had control of the lands within the grant, regardless of the general map. In a dissenting opinion Justice Brewer said the opinion reverses the judgment of the court of twenty years by which the interior department had ever since been controlled in dealing with disputes between the railroad company and settlers like the Nelsons.

TOUCHED WRONG BUTTON.

Washington, Jan. 26.—One of the young women attached to a spectacular show at a local theatre was the cause of a panic in the Raleigh hotel early yesterday morning. She wanted to ring for a drink, but instead touched the button that controls the fire alarm circuit of the house. Instantly twenty or more great gongs were pealing a discordant alarm.

Guests, roused from their sleep, left their beds in a hurry and jumped into the halls, prepared to run for their lives. Nobody took time to put on his clothes. Senators and representatives and their families and everybody else who was under the roof of the Raleigh joined in the scramble for safety. Representatives McAndrews and Mahoney, of Chicago, were among them. Mrs. Mahoney clung to her husband.

Half an hour elapsed before the cause of the false alarm was located, and then the hotel management reassured the frightened guests. The girl who touched the button was so pleased with her performance that she was willing to have her escapade written up by the newspapers.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 24.—Two shocks of earthquake were generally felt in Savannah last night at 8:15 o'clock. News from the settlements along the coast indicate that there they were of sufficient violence to rock houses.

From Tybee Island came reports of the greatest violence, and decided alarm was caused among the few who populate the resort at this season. Mrs. Evans, the keeper of the lighthouse, telephoned that five shocks had shaken the lighthouse so that in the living rooms, forty feet from the ground, the sleeping children had been awakened and greatly frightened.

In other houses of the island the shocks were as perceptible, and it was some time before the excitement they caused subsided. In the city no report of any damage has been received, and it is doubtful if there will be any, as the shocks were scarcely severe enough for that.

Shock in South Carolina.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 24.—An earthquake shock was felt here at 8:11 o'clock last night. There was one distinct shock, which was not sufficient to cause any damage to property nor to occasion serious alarm. Reports from points near the city indicate that the shock was felt throughout Lower South Caroiina.

STRAN GEEXPLOSION.

Whitman, Mass., Jan. 21.—Two fissures in the earth about three feet deep and five inches wide and running for a distance of a quarter of a mile are the only evidences of a mysterious explosion which shook this town just before daybreak today. Houses were shaken violently and crockery was broken in several residences. A number of persons, aroused by the explosion, began searching at daylight. In a meadow they found a crack in the earth's crust about three feet in depth and two or three inches wide. They followed it for three-quarters of a mile before they reached the end. Later, they discovered another fissure of the same description about seventy-five feet away from the first and parallel with it. An explanation of the explosion is lacking.

Count von Ballestrem, president of the reichstag, has resigned his office on account of the criticism of his attitude in shutting off debate on the charges made against the late Herr Krupp.

RHEUMATISM

I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your relief. Yours truly,

W. C. BAKER,
999 Julia Street, New Orleans.

Radway's Ready Relief cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Sold by druggists.

BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S

MERCY FOR COL. LYNCH

Death Sentence Commuted to Life Imprisonment.

London, Jan. 27.—The sentence of death passed upon Colonel Arthur Lynch, who was found guilty of high treason on Saturday last, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

London, Jan. 23.—Colonel Arthur Lynch, who was elected member of parliament for Galway and has been on trial on the charge of high treason, was today found guilty and sentenced to death.

It is not likely that the sentence will be executed. It will probably be commuted to imprisonment or transportation.

When the trial was resumed today, counsel for the defence began summing up. There was no attempt to deny that Colonel Lynch supported the Boers, but counsel contended that his naturalization was in no way prompted by treasonable intent and was solely for the advantage he would thus secure for journalistic purposes. Subsequently the defendant actively supported the Boer cause in the belief that he was a legally naturalized burgher.

Replying for the prosecution, the solicitor general, Sir Edward Carson, maintained that Colonel Lynch joined the Boer army as a discontented Irishman, "thereby committing a most cowardly and most serious act of treason." His naturalization, continued the solicitor-general, was only a flimsy pretext. Counsel then proceeded to detail the prisoner's alleged acts of adherence to his country's enemies.

The lord chief justice summed up very briefly. He said that if in war time a British subject joined the king's enemies, whatever his purpose, he was guilty of an unlawful act. Naturalization during war time afforded no excuse whatever for subsequent acts. There was abundant evidence, he said, of overt acts in aiding the king's enemies.

The jury, after having been out half an hour, returned a verdict of guilty.

When asked if he had anything to say as to why he should not be sentenced to death, Colonel Lynch replied:

"Thank you. I will say nothing."

The sentence of death was passed on each of four counts in the indictment.

The prisoner then bowed to the court and was removed in custody.

In delivering sentence Justice Wills said the crime of high treason, of which the prisoner had been found guilty, was happily so rare that it seemed to be almost an anachorism. No civilized community had yet failed to punish severely defection from loyalty whether in the way of open warfare or secret intrigue. In the darkest hours of his country's fortune, when engaged in a deadly struggle, Lynch joined the ranks of its foes and shed the blood of his fellow subjects fighting for their country, and sought to dethrone Great Britain from her place among the nations. The only palliation which could be offered was that it had been the fashion for some years to treat lightly matters of this kind, and men had been encouraged to play with sedition and toy with treason. The nation had treated with contemptuous indifference speeches and acts of sedition; but it was one thing to talk sedition and quite a different thing to bear arms in the ranks of the country's foes.

Lynch throughout bore himself with unfaltering composure. He walked out steadily between the jailers and past the bench where his wife and other relatives were seated. Mrs. Lynch has been given permission to see her husband.

HOWLEY'S SUCCESSOR.

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 21.—There is now farther talk that United States Senator Hawley will soon resign, and the

EX-GOV. M'LEAN.

political gossips are pretty well agreed that in that event ex-Governor McLean will be elected to succeed him.

ORIGIN OF MAN.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 21.—Dr. J. F. Wortman of Yale last night outlined his theory of the origin of human life in a lecture in which he reviewed his researches covering years, upsetting both orthodoxy and former scientific beliefs. He advocated three distinct theories more or less revolutionary:

First—All life begins at the north pole.

Second—The primates, including apes, monkeys and lemurs, who lived at the pole, were directly the ancestors of the human race.

Third—The evolution of the primates to human beings took place at the same time and largely because of the effect of the discovery of fire.

Dr. Wortman two years ago took up the investigations of the late Prof. Marsh in paleontology, and visited Wyoming, where he discovered perfect skulls of primates similar to those found in northern Europe and Madagascar. His theory is that these were in the tropical zone extending around the north pole, as similar skulls were found in America, Europe and Africa.

Dr. Wortman traced the development of the cerebral hemispheres, the prehensile extremities, the short arms, and the erect spine of the primates into the human race. The next step was, he alleged, the discovery of fire by the primates, probably accidental, and the mastery of its use, which evolved the human being.

All of Yale's veteran scientists were present, and burst into a round of spontaneous applause when the young scientist finished the elaboration of the argument, which overthrew their time honored theories.

Delaware Deadlock Continues.

Dover, Del., Jan. 26.—The fifth ballot for United States senator resulted: Long term—Addicks, 21; H. A. Dupont, 10; James H. Hughes, Dem., 21. Short term—Addicks 19; Higgins, 10; W. S. Hilles, Reg. Rep., 2; D. T. Marvel, Dem. 21. Necessary to a choice, 27.

FIFTY PERISH.

Wild Panic and Death in Asylum Near London.

London, Jan. 27.—About fifty insane patients were burned to death this morning at a fire at the Colney Hatch asylum.

The outbreak occurred in the Jewish wing of the institution. The flames spread with great rapidity and before they could be got under control five wooden buildings, including dormitories and the doctors' apartments, were gutted.

All the efforts of the officials were directed to removing the insane patients, but the latter became so wild with excitement and panicstricken that not only were they unable to help themselves but greatly impeded the operations of those trying to save them.

There were nearly six hundred women in the burned annex at the time the fire was discovered, and most of them were safely transferred to the main building, which was uninjured. Some, however escaped and are still at large, rendering it difficult to ascertain the exact number of those burned to death.

The work of searching the ruins was at once begun. The officials, at noon, admitted that about fifty bodies had been recovered, but it was feared that the full extent of the disaster was not yet known. All the victims were lunatics. Their charred remains presented a horrifying spectacle. The asylum was besieged by anxious relatives or friends of the patients, who arrived from all quarters. Pitiable scenes were witnessed, as weeping men and women left the premises, after ascertaining that relatives or friends had perished in the flames.

The nurses had a terrible experience in trying to assist the insane people, who were so panic stricken that they had literally to be driven to a place of safety. The inflammable premises almost immediately became a furnace. Nothing was left standing. The corrugated iron roofs of the dormitories and the bedsteads of the patients were melted by the intense heat. Some of the lunatics were burned in their beds and the charred remains of others were found huddled together in corners, while groups of partially consumed bodies on the site of the corridors showed that many persons lost their lives and sacrificed those of others in their frantic efforts to force a passage through the flames to the main building.

The latest estimate places the number of deaths at fifty-two. All the victims were women.

HUNT SUSPENDS A MAYOR

Investigation of Frauds in San Juan to Be Made.

San Juan, P. R., Jan. 27.—Governor Hunt, acting independently of any judicial proceedings, has suspended Manuel Egozcue, the mayor of this city, from office and ordered an independent investigation into the city frauds. A prosecution of Mayor Egozcue is pending before the district court on the charge of destroying the city records to cover up evidence of peculations, but the consensus of opinion is that it will be impossible to procure a jury to convict him as the mayor has a great popular following.

MOLLY BUSH DEAD.

Honolulu, Hawaii, Jan. 26.— About a week ago one of the most beautiful, widely known and popular women of Hawaii died here of pneumonia. She was credited with being the natural daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh. She was known as Molly Bush and was one of the ladies in waiting to Queen Liliuokalani and also of Princess Kaiulani after her return from England. Her mother was Mary Ann Bush, one of the beauties of the court of King Kamehameha V, and her reputed father was John E. Bush, minister of interior of Hawaii from 1881 to 1883, and afterward prime minister.

The meeting of Molly's mother and the duke was thus described in Queen Liliuokalani's book: "In 1869 the Duke of Edinburgh arrived in Honolulu in command of the Galatea. I gave a grand luau at my Waikiki residence. When the prince entered he was met by two pretty Hawaiian ladies, who decorated him with leis, or long wreaths of flowers, suspended from the neck. As Mrs. Bush, considered one of the most beautiful women in the islands, proceeded to tie a garland about the prince's neck he seemed a bit confused, but submitted with easy grace and seemed pleased with the flowers and his welcome."

The duke paid special attention to Mrs. Bush and was much in her company during his stay. Molly Bush never suffered by this suggestion of royal paternity. In fact, among Hawaiians it added to her popularity.

THE BLUE AND GRAY.

New York Jan. 27.—The thirteenth annual banquet of the Confederate Veteran camp of New York held last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, was made memorable by eloquent eulogies of the great figures of the South and North during the civil war delivered by men who, themselves, fought in the armies opposing them.

Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, a soldier of the Union, responded to the toast of "Robert E Lee," and Colonel Henry Watterson, a soldier of the Confederacy, paid tribute to the character of Abraham Lincoln. The third toast, to Jefferson Davis, was responded to by William Hepburn Russell, formerly of Missouri, and now commissioner of accounts of New York city.

Cuba's Madrid Legation.

Madrid, Jan. 23.—For the first time in history Cuba has a legation at Madrid. Minister Marchan was born in Cuba. He sympathized with the wars for independence but took no part in them. He says that Cuba greatly desires to conclude a commercial treaty with Spain on a basis of reciprocity.

No official notice of Venezuelan bombardment will be taken by United States; Germany believed seeking revenge for first repulse of Panther.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, Jan. 24.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Heavy transactions in merchandise are reported, but there is much complaint regarding the slow movement of freight. The situation as to general lines is aggravated by the precedence given fuel over all other freight, except live stock and perishable goods. Notwithstanding the extensive increase in transporting facilities during the past year, some roads have been compelled to decline consignments, and in many cases where a large number of cars were desired only one was provided. Earnings thus far available for January surpass last year's by 5 per cent. It is conspicuous in practically every section of the country that despite high prices buying is liberal and of better qualities of goods, while dealings as a rule are on more of a cash basis.

Demand for building materials is unusually brisk for the season, and prices of lumber at the south have advanced. Although fortunate sections are receiving a better supply of fuel, the situation is still serious, and many pig iron furnaces have been added to the idle list. As producers have sold their capacity for some time there is little new business, and no effort on the part of sellers to secure contracts. Hence, prices of pig iron are steady and new transactions light.

As to the demands for finished products, requirements are still pressing in railway equipment both structural and rolling stock, and it is stated that orders have been placed for as many tons of steel rails as were produced in the full year 1902. Steel for buildings, bridges and ships finds a ready market, and implement makers are becoming more active. New orders for merchant steel are light, but old contracts are still numerous.

New England producers of boots and shoes are actively engaged on seasonable lines, and there is enough business on hand to keep most plants in operation two months at least. New business comes forward rather slowly, and there are few supplementary orders for spring lines. Trade in leather is better, domestic shoe manufacturers reporting a more liberal scale while export sales of sole are increasing.

As to cotton goods the situation grows steadily stronger, demands for immediate needs preventing accumulation of supplies and leaving an increasing number of orders unfilled. Orders for standard print cloths at less than 3½c are rejected and wide goods are also firmly held. Short buying has practically ceased.

With the exception of a few of the finest grades, woolen goods for the fall of 1903 are now fully opened. Firmness has characterized the course of the leading staples and an urgent demand is in evidence while supplies are restricted by traffic conditions. Failures for the week number 205 in the United States against 201 last year, and 27 in Canada compared with 28 a year ago.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Jan. 27.—Close.—Heavy selling by Armour, of Chicago, caused a two cent break in the wheat market. It is estimated that the big operator disposed of between 10 and 15 million bushels. Not even the best experts in the market dare to guess what it will do tomorrow. Most of the wheat is supposed to have been taken by commission houses. Quotations from both England and the continent were sadly shy of the necessary strength to help American markets upward, and the opening Liverpool cable ¾c lower, with the second ⅝c lower were the principal bull cards of the early morn on 'Change. Cash and January got away ¼c below yesterday, while the May option lost ⅜c as a starter. According to the gossip, the Armour interests supported the market during the first hour and took a big line of wheat, and on this prices held steady for a time, but renewed selling started a break, and the quotation for May slumped rapidly until at noon it was 1⅜c under yesterday's close, the market was rather nervous and easily influenced.

The weather is not a favorable feature for wheat. It is soft all over the belt, and some very cold weather is headed this way from the northwest. Local receipts were fairly liberal with good percentage of contract. The trading was very active today. The world's visible supply shows a decrease of 522,000, against 1,082,000 last year. Cash and January closed 1½c lower and May 2c lower.

The corn market did not seem to be particularly effected by the break in wheat, but held steady throughout the morning. The opening was unchanged, but at noon the price was ¼c lower. The lower cables and heavy receipts were the bearish influences. The weather is rather against the movement. The close was ½c lower for January and ⅝c off for May. The visible increased 569,000.

Oats were dull today and attracted but little attention from the traders. The opening was unchanged, but the market was a shade easier at noon. The close was ¼c lower for January and ⅜c lower for May. The visible increased 141,000.

The seed market displayed this morning the strong tone that it has had for several days. The low grades were firm, but the futures were dull and a shade lower. The opening was 2½c lower and the prices worked off on scattered selling on a few stop-loss orders. Receipts today, 500; shipments, 900; last year's receipts, 600; shipments, 914. Estimated receipts of seed for tomorrow, 600 bags. The close was 7½c lower for both options.

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Today.	Jan. 28
Cash	.78¾n	78¾	77½	77½	79	
Jan.	.78¾n	....	....	77½	79	
May	.82½	82⅝	80⅝	80¾b	82¾	
Corn—						
Jan.	....	....	....	45½	46	
May	.45½¼a	45	44½	44½b	45¼	
Oats—						
Jan.	....	....	....	36¾	37	
May	.37¼n	36¾	36⅝	36¾	37⅛	
Clover Seed—						
Jan.	$7.40	$7.37½	$7.35	$7.35	$7.42½	
March ..	7.45	7.45	7.40	7.40	7.47½	

Rye—No. 2, 53½c.
Timothy—Prime, $1.90b.
Alsike—Prime, $8.25n.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Jan.	.77½	77¾	76n	....	....
May	.81¼	81⅝82	78⅝	....	81⅝¾
July	.75	75½	74⅜	....	75¼⅜
Corn—					
Jan.	.46	46¼	45	45⅝b	46
May	.45	45⅝	44⅜	44½	45¼a
July	.43½	43⅞	43¼	43⅜	43½b
Oats—					
May	.36	36¼	35⅝	35⅝b	36@¼b
July	.32⅝	32⅝	32½	32½b	32⅝

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	.83	83¼	81½	71⅝b	83⅜a
July	.79⅞b	80⅛	78⅝	78⅝b	80a
Corn—					
May	.50⅜b	51	50¼	50¼a	50⅜b
July	.48⅞	49	48⅝	48⅝a	48⅞b

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	.76⅛⅝	77@¼	75⅝	75⅝@¼	76⅜b
July	.72⅜b	72⅛	71⅝⅜	71⅝⅜	72⅝

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	76⅞	78¼
July	....	....	....	77¼⅜	....

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	78b	79¼⅝b
July	....	....	....	77½b	79½b

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					